THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 36 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Soviets Open Drive to Clear Ukraine; Hitler Political Gambles Chain Army; Congress Gets Home Slant on Issues

Lot of water passed over the dam while lawmakers were in holiday recess.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Congress is on its way back to Washington today after a three weeks' refresher course with the man in the street in which its views are believed to have materially shifted on taxes, the soldiers' vote, subsidies, the strike problem, and other matters.

Even before Congress arrived, Treasury experts lashed out again at the pending tax bill as inadequate, and conservative Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had retorted that the public's tax limit has been reached.

In the furious pace of world events, Congress has seen the following developments in its brief home holiday:

Seizure of the railways, Russians reaching the Polish border, and subsequent attack on Willkie by Pravda, formal dropping of the "new deal" symbol by President Roosevelt, a charge by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., that the "seed of scandal" has been put in the tax bill, and a great controversy stirred by an off-the-record statement, now attributed to Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, that home front disputes are prolonging the war.

Congress left Washington three weeks ago in a belligerent mood after rejecting Administration leadership on domestic issues.

Congress is coming back to Washington in just as belligerent a mood, judging by early arrivals, but with a somewhat different view on a number of burning issues.

One-Vote Majority

Incidentally the Democratic majority in the House has been whittled down to one vote, and actually the Republican-Southern Conservative coalition has long since taken over rule there, and frequently in the Senate.

With three weeks to think it over, there is a strong belief here that the weakening of the war contract renegotiation clauses written into the tax bill by the conservative leadership of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia in committee, will be modified on the Senate floor.

Not only has Mr. Morgenthau blasted the committee action as opening the door to "truly extortionate profits" but a strong minority report offered by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and others, points out possible war profiteering in the wake of the proposed changes.

Randolph Paul, treasury general counsel, attacking the pending tax bill as inadequate, branded it as "a tragic failure" in a speech last night in Indiana. It fails to raise enough revenue, fails to reduce

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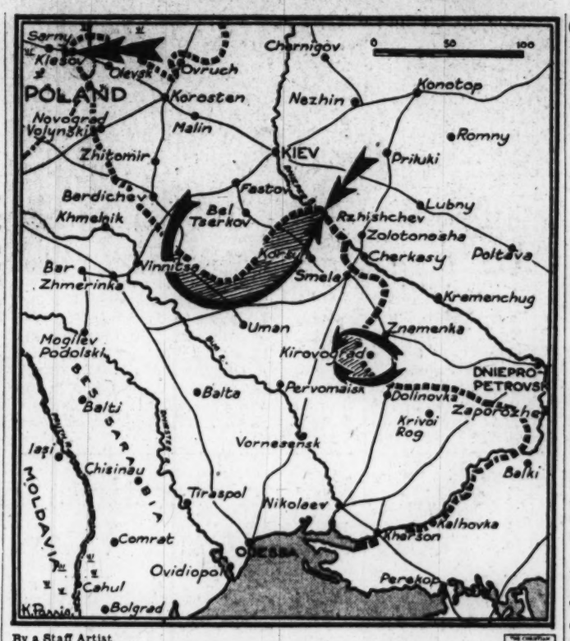

By a Staff Artist

New Russian Drive Begun

While one Russian army was plunging farther into old Poland, another Soviet drive was launched in the Kirovograd sector, presumably to clear the Germans out of the entire Dnieper bend. Arrows show main points at which Russians are attacking. They also show how Kirovograd has been encircled and how units of the northern and southern Russian armies have joined forces south of Kiev. Shaded areas show where substantial German forces are believed entrapped.

German Generals need men tied up now in Finland and Norway by Führer's strategy.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The rising cost to the German Army of Hitler's extravagant political ambitions began to show this week.

The German Generals needed more than they had in men and in every weapon of war to contain the Russian advance which swept on across the Polish frontier from Kiev. But many of the men they needed were pinned by Nazi political commitments to other theaters of war which have already lost most of their military value to the German Army.

There was a desperate need on the Kiev front this week for the troops in Finland and Norway. Those troops were sent to those countries when Germany was fighting an offensive war. They were part of the great plan of envelopment which was intended to isolate Russia from all outside aid, holding it helpless on the sides while the main German thrust drove in to the heart.

Those troops serve only a residual military purpose in the defensive war in which the German Army is now engaged. They deny Norway and Finland to Allied forces as air bases from which more air pressure could be exerted on the Reich.

But that is a minor military advantage.

Norway and Finland

The main consideration keeping the Germans in Norway and Finland is political. Norway is an occupied country. Its abandonment would give rise to increased resistance in other occupied countries. Finland is a satellite. Its abandonment would terrify the other already deeply disturbed satellites. To abandon Finland would be an admission of German inability to protect the others. Hitler scarcely dares the step which strict military considerations would long since have imposed on him.

There was a desperate need on the Kiev front this week for the German troops in the Crimea and in the bend of the Dnieper. They were not needed where they were for a sound defense of the eastern German front. The only purpose they served was to hold the Russians a little farther away from Bulgaria and Rumania. They are undoubtedly being withdrawn

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Germans encircled at Kirovograd—British reach Cassino Plain; Reich bombed anew.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Still another offensive has been launched by the Russians.

While General Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army was advancing 12 miles farther into old Poland to capture Klesov, 22 miles from the White Russian frontier, the Second Ukrainian Army of General Konev, 350 miles to the southwest, lunged forward on a 62-mile front and encircled the German bastion of Kirovograd. At the same time, some of General Vatutin's units, fighting just west of Kiev, suddenly wheeled south and east to contact one of General Konev's spearheads on the west bank of the Dnieper at Rzhishchev, trapping a substantial number of Nazi troops.

These new Russian operations south of Kiev would appear to mark the opening of a climactic drive to clear the Germans out of the entire Dnieper Bend. Another Soviet push may be expected shortly toward Nikolaev, near the mouth of the Bug.

In fact, a general German withdrawal from the Dnieper Bend may be well under way already. Private sources in Switzerland report the Rumanians are evacuating Bessarabia, former Soviet province, which adjoins Southern Russia.

Meanwhile, the farther the Russians advance, the more acute becomes German apprehension over the coming Allied invasion from the west. One roundabout Berlin report said many Germans believed talk of a "second front" was a subterfuge and that "2,000,000 or 3,000,000 American soldiers" would suddenly appear in the Russian lines. Incidentally, the promotion of the commander of Britain's air-borne forces, Maj. Gen. F. A. M. Browning, to Acting Lieutenant General may be indicative of the important role reserved for parachutists in the invasion.

In the aerial offensive, RAF Mosquito bombers attacked Western Germany for the seventh straight night, following an extremely heavy raid by American daylight bombers on the southwestern Reich. Allied communiqués did not identify the targets, but Stockholm dispatches said the American bombers attacked chemical plants at Ludwigshafen with fine results.

In Italy, Fifth Army troops have captured San Vittore, strong German base six miles from Cassino on the road to Rome, while British forces, moving up the Garigliano River, have reached the edge of the Cassino Plain. The British advance is especially significant, for the Cassino Plain offers the Allies an opportunity to make extensive use of tanks for the first time in the Italian campaign.

There is no further news on the reports of Allied troop landings in Yugoslavia, which caused a mild sensation yesterday. One explanation is that a contingent of specialists, who have been crossing the Adriatic for some time to aid the Partisans, was mistaken for part of an amphibious fighting force.

Russia:

Soviets Open Drive To Clear Ukraine

Moscow dispatches said troops of the First and Second Ukrainian armies poured through great gaps in the German lines in swift advances Jan. 8 and units which had surrounded Kirovograd smashed to within three miles of the city in one place in the Dnieper Bend country as the Red Army's winter

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Freeze Lockers Boomed; Poles Held by Red Army? U. S. Built 85,946 Planes

The World's Day—January 8, 1944

Boston: Freeze Lockers Change U. S. Pantry

Introduction of quick-freeze food lockers is working revolutionary changes in American pantries, according to David C. Bratton, Boston representative of the Armstrong Cork & Tile Company. [Page 5.]

Modern training methods of the armed forces were urged upon business today for its personnel as a key to postwar trade, at the Fifth New England Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler. [Page 5.]

Women voters were urged today to take a national viewpoint on issues of the day by Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. [Page 2.]

Europe: Reds Reported Taking Poles Prisoner

The Polish underground "continues to fight the Germans, but its members become prisoners of war when taken by the Red Army," a Polish spokesman declared as the Poles took a frankly pessimistic view of reaching a reconciliation with Russia.

Rumania's youthful King Michael has begun hurried conferences with Juliu Maniu, Rumanian anti-Nazi leader, amid indications that his Balkan Kingdom is attempting to shake loose from Germany, neutral diplomats said.

Two sticks of dynamite exploded at the entrance of the 15th Century Oxfordshire Inn where Sir Oswald Mosley, prewar British Fascist leader, and his wife are staying, but no one was hurt and no damage was done, the Daily Mirror said.

A Swedish-German trade treaty for 1944 which will permit resumption of safe conduct for Swedish ships traveling to and from South America is expected to be signed early next week. It reduces the amount of goods Sweden will send Germany, including vital high grade iron ore.

Factory workers and managers in German-held Milan have been ordered court-martialed following a new series of Italian strikes and labor demonstrations, the newspaper Basler Nachrichten said in a dispatch from Chiasso.

Mobilization of all boys over 12 years of age and girls over 16 for labor on "projects concerned with the nation's defense and economic life" has been ordered by the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, a Budapest dispatch stated.

Bulgaria's foreign minister has "ordered the members of the diplomatic corps in Sofia to leave the city because of the danger of air raids," the British Radio said in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

Lieut. Gen. Frank Mason MacFarlane, Governor of Gibraltar, has been appointed Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, replacing the American, Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce.

Washington: U. S. Built 85,946 Planes in '43

Warplane output was 8,802, in December, 13 more than in November, announced the Aircraft Production Board. Officials had expected 9,000 planes. The year's total was 85,946 military planes. Heavy combat types increased 127 per cent by weight, over 1942, while the over-all increase in numbers was 80 per cent.

Motor carriers transported 2.9 per cent less freight in November than in October, but 6.9 per cent more than in November of 1942, disclosed the American Trucking Associations, Inc.

President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease report to Congress was radiocast by the Moscow Radio for publication in all Soviet newspapers. The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

Per capita civilian supply of canned vegetables in 1944 will be 20 to 25 per cent below that of last year, reported the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on estimates from processors.

Investigating to see if the liquor industry operates with any illegal monopolistic practices, the Justice Department obtained subpoenas for records of 85 large producers and distributors, as a grand-jury inquiry into the liquor shortage broadened to a nation-wide scale.

National: Soldier-Vote Passed in West Virginia

West Virginia passed soldier-voting legislation which from now until June 30, 1947, is to allow those in the armed services to cast ballots, wherever they may be, it was announced in Charleston.

Representing 3,000 striking public-works employees in Philadelphia, 75 delegates spurned advice of union leaders and voted "to keep the men out until we get our 10 cents an hour increase." The employees of the water, highway, and street-cleaning bureaus are members of an affiliate of the A. F. of L.

Russian and American officials were present at the "launching" of the first of a fleet of 800 locomotives to be built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa., for the Soviet Government. A modernized version of a type built by Baldwin for Russia in World War I, it has a five-foot track gauge and 10 driving wheels.

The Liberty Ship Sameveron was launched at the Bethlehem-Fairchild shipyard, Baltimore, Md., destined for the British merchant fleet.

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers Union (C. I. O.) and the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.) agreed to discontinue raiding each other's membership during the war, it was announced in Chicago.

Copies of Georgia's new soldier vote law, signed by Gov. Ellis Arnall, have been requested by about 25 other states, said Secretary of State John B. Wilson in Atlanta, Ga.

Orient: Indian 'Quisling' Moves Headquarters

Subhas Chandra Bose, Axis-supported Indian leader, has transferred headquarters of his Japanese-sponsored "Provisional Government of Free India" from Singapore to Burma as "another important step in the preparations for launching destructive forces" against India, Japanese radiocasts said.

Canada: Strikers Ask Godbout for Meeting

In Montreal, leaders of 2,000 striking white collar municipal workers asked Premier Adelard Godbout for a meeting with the Provincial Government, amid growing indications that a solution was near in the 18-day walkout.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Draft Classes Aided by Shift In Procedure

New plan intended to remove uncertainty by change in examination on physical fitness.

Much of the uncertainty of many draft-age men as to whether they are to be taken or not, will be removed under a new plan of draft procedure which provides for a conclusive preinduction examination and eliminates the so-called preliminary "screening test" by local physicians. The new plan is scheduled to be fully effective in February.

Under the present system, many men have completely re-arranged their affairs in the expectation that they will be drafted, only to be rejected at the last moment for physical reasons. Under the new procedure preinduction examination by Army or Navy physicians will determine their availability definitely.

The current plan is give a man his first pre-draft notice through a card received in the mail directing him to report, usually within five days, for the "screening test" by a local physician. A few days later he may reveice the notice that he has been classified 1-A. He has 10 days in which to appeal this classification. If he does not appeal, he may receive a notice to report for induction 10 days later. Then, on reporting and being accepted, he is given a three-week furlough by the Army or a seven-day furlough by the Navy.

Right of Appeal

Under the new system the first notice to the prospective inductee from the draft board will be a card stating that he has been classified 1-A. This classification may be appealed within 10 days, but in the meantime he may receive a notice directing him to report for pre-induction physical examination by Army or Navy physicians five days hence. This examination has no bearing at all on any appeal he may have entered. If it results in his rejection the appeal agencies are automatically saved the trouble of going any further with his case.

In any event, a day or two after the pre-induction examination he will receive a certificate stating definitely that he has been accepted or rejected. Also, if he is accepted, he will be informed whether the Army or Navy is to take him. When needed by the service to which he has been assigned, he will receive a notice to report at the Army's Fort Devens reception center or the Navy's recruiting office, 10 days from the date of the notice.

Greater Efficiency

There will be no more furloughs, for the intention is that no man shall be called for at least 21 days after notification that he was found acceptable at the pre-induction examination. In this way the Army and Navy will have pools of men available who are known to be ready for service immediately on call.

The Navy is expected to make its first call for men in Massachusetts under the new plan on Feb.

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Bombs Wreck Hannover But City Works On

The blitz over Britain strained a nation's reconstruction capacities almost to the limit. What is happening in Germany, as the intensity of bombing now far outweighs its earlier counterpart?

Available evidence is assembled from sources at a neutral capital in the fifth of a series of articles reassessing conditions in Germany.

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 8—Much has been said in the press about the destructive force of the Allied air offensive against German cities. Equally important is the knowledge of the recuperative power of these cities.

From the viewpoint of air warfare, a city is knocked out if it has been so badly battered that it no longer is able to produce anything over and above its own needs to aid the German war effort. Thus a city which is not turning out war goods is not considered worth bombing again, even though the population is moving about and gas, light, electricity, water, and postal services again are functioning.

Conditions for Work

But in spite of the intensity of the Allied raids, there are very few German cities in this category. Many municipalities such as Cologne, Bremen, and Munich, often reported "wiped out" in the press and said by eyewitnesses to have been "completely destroyed," have been partly built up again and continue to contribute their share to the Nazi war machine. In one sense they have been "destroyed,"

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Nazis Puzzle U. S. by Little Play of Strikes

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—One of the most interesting questions to emerge from the welter of controversy over the American strike situation is why Dr. Joseph Goebbels has made so little apparent use of labor disputes in recent radiocasts to Germany and Occupied Europe.

Since the railroad and steel disputes came to a head late in December, Government analysts have been watching the Axis radios for propaganda use of the labor situation. The results, available in the Office of War Information, indicate that both the labor disputes and the controversy over them aroused by the "high authority's"

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Separate State of Macedonia Backed by Yugoslav Partisans

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 8—The Partisan movement in Yugoslavia today is prepared to accept the formation of an independent Macedonia after the war if the Macedonians show through a plebiscite that they want it.

This information, given to this writer by a person who has been a close collaborator of Marshal Josip (Tito) Broz for 2½ years, introduces new and extremely important considerations into the tangled Balkan situation.

This is believed to be the first time that any responsible element in any of the three countries concerned—Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria — has recognized the Macedonians' claim to independence.

It is only to be expected that this development will meet with strong opposition from the Greek and Yugoslav governments in exile here.

Right to National Life

This is understandable, since a sovereign Macedonia would be carved principally from territory now held by Greece and Yugoslavia, although small portions might come from Bulgaria.

My informant, who is a pure Serb and not connected in any way with the Macedonian independence movement, stressed the hope that the Macedonians would not seek such solution to their problem, since it would only complicate further the already badly muddled map of Southeastern Europe.

He emphasized, however, that the Partisans acknowledged that the Macedonians had as much right as any other European people to a national life of their own if they so desired.

This interpretation of the Macedonians as a distinct racial, cultural, and national entity runs counter to the position taken by many students of Balkan affairs, who assert that the Macedonians are pretty largely Bulgarian in origin and that the Macedonian independence movement was artificial and sponsored by the Bulgarian Government as a means of embarrassing their Greek and Yugoslav neighbors.

Population Transfer

These persons have declared that the Macedonian problem could be better solved by a transfer of populations rather than by the creation of a Macedonian state.

If formed, an independent Macedonia would probably be carved from the southwestern tip of Bulgaria, from the northcentral portion of Greece and from Southern Yugoslavia, principally from the region near and south of Skoplje. This area is recognized as a racial and religious jumble and has long been a serious point of contention between these three Balkan nations.

Although a Serb himself, my

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Prices and Your Purse: January 'White Sales' Out

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 8

Customary January "white sales" are out this year. Stores are putting emphasis as usual on sheets, pillow cases, and such, but no inducement prices are supposed to be offered.

Need Shoes?

If you need more shoes, remember the dates, Jan. 17 through 29 when shoe stores will have ration-free sales. Don't expect too much. Those that will be brought out will be chiefly novelty types that have been lying on dealers' shelves. Yet some may furnish considerable additional mileage. All will sell at $3 or less a pair.

Fuel Still Short

OPA warns again that fuel is still short.

Consumers who are burning oil faster than their ration permits are told to turn down their thermostats, insulate all rooms if possible, and close off all those not actually needed.

At present there is no assurance that the oil supply will be great enough to permit any hardship rations, except in the case of sickness and for certain specified operations essential to public health or the war effort.

Oil Dates

Period 2 coupons are good through Feb. 7 in all areas except the South where they are good through Jan. 24.

Period 3 coupons, now valid in the Middle West and South, remain good through March 13 in the Middle West and through Feb. 21 in the South.

Period 3 coupons become valid in the East and Far West on Jan. 4.

Burning Soft Coal?

If your furnace will burn it, don't be squeamish about using soft coal these days. Of course, it's dirtier and more work but the coal situation is such that a little inconvenience doesn't count

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Reconversion Plans at Once Backed in New Baruch Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Reconversion plans should be built into the nation's war production program immediately, according to a forthcoming and long awaited Baruch report, it was learned today.

Presentation of a uniform contract termination clause to be included in all war contracts is included in the report submitted by Mr. Baruch and John Hancock, official in New York's Lehman Brothers investment house, to James F. Byrnes, Economic Mobilization Director.

The procurement division is expected to insert this clause immediately in the text of all war contracts. Release of the rest of the report may be delayed.

Mr. Baruch, called in by President Roosevelt, has so far submitted two reports: The first on rubber, resulting in the establishment of the Office of Rubber Director, the second with the West Coast labor shortage, resulting in the so-called "labor budget."

The new and third report is the most important. It deals with reconversion.

Expected recommendations—that the existing Contract Termination Board be made permanent; revival of civilian goods should be pushed as fast as materials become available; more orderly scheduling of production cut-backs; simplification of war contract procedure; prompt negotiation of cash settlement-contract termination wherever possible; reform in letting subcontracts to aid small business; recommendation of quick administrative decision as to agency and leadership of resumed civilian production.

Promotion Rewards Jet-Plane Inventor

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Group Capt. Frank Whittle, inventor of the jet propulsion engine for fighter aircraft, yesterday was promoted to a Wing Commander in the RAF.

Announcement that the new type craft was being manufactured for Allied use was made simultaneously Jan. 6 in London and Washington.

Captain Whittle was 14 years developing his idea. His first engine ran successfully in 1937.

Electric Boat Hopes Bonus Will Increase Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GROTON, Conn., Jan. 8—Under a new incentive bonus system, announced to the more than 10,000 men and women submarine builders at the Electric Boat Company here—the country's largest producer of undersea craft—the workers are bending every effort to break their world production record of 1943.

The Navy's request for a "substantial increase" in production of submarines for 1944 as against 1943, even though the year just ended was "the largest in the history of the company and the country," followed directly on the heels of Secretary Frank Knox's recent "hint" that a big push at the Marshall Islands may follow the softening-up process now under way.

President L. Y. Spear of Electric Boat announced that the Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers Union has been working for some months with company executives on a method for meeting the Navy's request for additional undersea weapons which have received official credit for sinking more than 75 per cent of all Japanese tonnage lost to date. Subject to the final approval of the National War Labor Board, the company has set up a pay incentive plan.

"With an acute labor shortage in this area and a growing percentage of unskilled to skilled workers in our shops and yards," Mr. Spear announced, "we begin 1944 with 2,000 less workers than we need to match our record 1943 production in which well over 20 long-range submarines went down the ways in our Groton yards alone. Stepping up production from this hitherto undreamed-of peak will not be easy, and both the union incentive committee and company executives have burned plenty of midnight oil in working out a bonus system for increased production.

"The plan is not inflationary. It simply recognizes that more production requires more pay. Since we cannot get the needed additional workers, and since such a large proportion of replacements are unskilled, the only possible way to achieve an increase in production is to decrease the number of man hours necessary to build each submarine on our ways."

Under the incentive pay plan, a maximum bonus of 10 per cent monthly can be earned by employees if they achieve 15 per cent increased production. The bonus is computed on actual employee's earnings for the previous month, including overtime and night-shift premium, but no vacation or paid holiday money. If production is not increased during a month, no bonus is payable.

Details of the plan were made known to the workers in a booklet called "A Plan for Incentive Pay—Based on your effort to Keep 'Em Sliding," which they found in their first 1944 pay envelopes.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.

A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

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WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

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which is so greatly admired. Perhaps you like a dash of red, green, brown, or navy against the white, as in the cross-stitched convertible neckline blouse (above left) or the all white bowed one with hand details (right). Rayon crepe. Sizes 32 to 38.

4.00

Mail and phone orders filled while quantities last.

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BLOUSES MAIN FLOOR

Missions Completed

Gunners Shake Hands on Bombing Success

At an Eighth Bomber Command station in England, Sergeant Henry E. Wolley, left, of Tyler, Texas, who has just completed his twenty-fifth mission, is congratulated by Sergeant David L. Howland of Lexington, Mass., right, who completed his twenty-fourth bombing mission on the same day. Both are waist gunners in the same Boeing Flying Fortress and have participated in outstanding missions over Europe, including raids on Marienburg, Bremen, the Ruhr, and Nazi installations in Paris.

National View on Questions Advocated to Women Voters

If the League of Women Voters has its way, every adult American woman will someday pass judgment on national issues, not from the basis of how they affect her or her community or her State, but from the point of view of whether they will benefit the nation as a whole.

In an interview today, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, added that women should not only develop this attitude in themselves but should demand it of their elected representatives in the Government.

During the past few weeks, while Congress has been on vacation and Senators and Representatives have returned home to their constituencies, branch Leagues all over the country, Mrs. Whittemore says, have directed their efforts to getting across the League's enthusiasm for: (a) limited subsidies to help prevent inflation, and (b) active participation by the United States in postwar world organization.

Just how have they gone about doing this? "We find that discussion and clarification of these policies in small neighborhood groups," Mrs. Whittemore says, "are more effective than paid speakers, large meetings, and things like that.

"For instance, one woman says, 'I belong to a church sewing group; I'll take along this discussion to them. They'll be delighted to have something to talk about besides mere gossip.'

"Then our members also do a lot of individual conversing with friends and acquaintances, and in this way they not only spread our ideas but they learn what other people are thinking. For instance, a member will say, 'I talked with my hairdresser and she thinks we ought to pay more attention to what Russia is going to do.' Or another will come back to a League meeting and say, 'I used this reply to a question; is there a better one?'"

The League of Women Voters, according to Mrs. Whittemore, does not demand perfection in a national policy before it will give its support. "We try to look at these things realistically," she says, "and if they provide at least a step in the right direction, we come out in their favor." One example of this is the UNRRA, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The League is apprehensive that needed support of this project, in the form of appropriated funds, may fall down through opposition of those who think the provisions of UNRRA should take in India. "The League's approach to all these things," says Mrs. Whittemore, "is that you never get perfection, and though each step falls short of what the idea may be, you musn't lose your sense of responsibility for supporting the steps as they are taken."

Mrs. Whittemore added:

"We try to build in our members and in others the idea that in the long run each group benefits by looking at the over-all picture.

"Citizens should demand this same attitude of Congress. In other words, Congressmen should think of themselves as representatives not of any special group, not even of their own State alone, but as part of a national legislative body."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R" and "S" now valid; "T" stamps become valid Jan. 9, and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944. Stamp 30 becomes valid for five pounds on Jan. 16.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy and Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and very cold today. Sunday, cloudy with occasional snow flurries; continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and very cold today; not quite so cold tonight, with snow tomorrow.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Fair and continued cold today; increasing cloudiness tonight, with snow tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:13 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:23 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 11:56 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 12:05 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA 0313 BOSTON

Ad Club to Hear Radio Authority

Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, is the scheduled guest of the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Kobak, who will discuss "A Business Case Study," has had extensive connections with advertising and radio. He was for 18 years in all departments of McGraw-Hill Publications; for two years a Vice-President in charge of sales for the National Broadcasting Company, for four years a Vice-President of Lord & Thomas, advertising agency, and since January, 1942, has been Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network.

Frank A. Milliken

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 8 (AP)—Frank A. Milliken, who passed on here yesterday, was for 37 years Presiding Justice of the Third District Court here.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1876 and two years later was appointed an Associate Justice of the Third District Court.

He was appointed Presiding Justice in 1897 and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1934.

Liquor Craving Not Hereditary —Dr. Jellinek

Craving for alcohol is not inherited biologically, Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Director of the new School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University, reported here last night, upsetting the ancient claim that heredity is a major source of drunkenness.

"The actual evidence indicates that heredity is only a minor contributing factor in inebriety," the Yale physiologist said in a lecture on the heredity of the inebriate.

"Alcoholic fathers are likely to have alcoholic offspring merely by exposure to the example.

"What can be inherited is a constitution which is more liable to succumb to alcohol, but the evidence is that even this is not of great frequency.

"We are not up against inexorable fate, but we have reasonable prospects for prevention and treatment.

Greater Influences

"Of far greater influence than heredity in habitual excessive drinking are sociological and cultural factors. This is of great importance in devising means of meeting the alcohol problem."

Dr. Jellinek, who is an outstanding authority on the effects of alcohol on the body, outlined the results of one of the most extensive surveys of alcoholism and heredity on record. His inquiry covered studies of more than 4,000 cases made by 16 investigators.

Reviewing the literature on alcoholism and heredity, he observed that the reader would get the impression that inebriety was due to hereditary disposition. "Actually none of the writers had made any investigation of his own," he commented. "He only made a solemn declaration."

Turning then to the facts as disclosed by careful investigation, he pointed to the influence of example, environment, the highly neglected home, poor nutrition, mishandling, and other factors, as outweighing heredity's "inner musts."

Not Good Alibi

"The vast majority of the inebriates," he concluded, "cannot blame their condition on heredity."

The School of Alcohol Studies which opened at Yale last summer with Dr. Jellinek at its head is the outgrowth of the work on alcoholism carried on by the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale. During the past 12 years the laboratory has developed into one of the world's leading fact-finding institutions in the field of alcoholism. Dr. Jellinek is Associate Professor of Applied Physiology in the laboratory.

He was brought to Boston by the Washington Hospital, an 85-year-old institution for the treatment and prevention of alcoholism, as the first speaker in its annual winter series of lectures. The Committee on Alcoholism of the Boston Council of Social Agencies also stood sponsor.

It'll Be Welcome in Summer

Wide World

Ice Cutting Begins Month Earlier Than Usual

With extreme cold weather blanketing New England, ice cutters have been able to start their work much earlier than usual. Ice has frozen in northern lakes and ponds to a thickness of 14 inches, ideal for the cutters. After a channel has been cleared from the center of the lake to the ice house, the ice is cut with hand saws and floated to storage. This picture shows ice cutting at Troy, N. H. In two or three days the men cut and store about 2,000 blocks of ice, weighing about 400 pounds apiece

Ann's Letter to 'Presedent' Brings Puppy Through OPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Jan. 8—A 10-year-old's request to the President to "reduce the price of cocker spanyal puppies" has brought results.

Ann Gilcreast of 9 East Street already had two cats, Mittens and Tiger. But she also very much wanted a cocker spaniel to keep her mother and herself company while her father, Lieut. (j. g.) Alden C. Gilcreast, was fighting with the Navy overseas. However, her mother didn't feel they could afford one.

So Ann sat down and wrote a letter to President Roosevelt. Last night Mrs. Gilcreast saw a copy of the letter Ann had written for the first time.

"Dear Presedent Rosevelt," it read.

"My name is Ann Gilcreast and I live at 9 East Street, Stoneham, Mass.

"I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade.

"Since you are presedent and head of the United States, I would like it very much if you would reduce the prices of cocker spanyal puppies. We would like one very much but with prices the way they are now we cannot afford one. Will you please write me a letter back and tell me if you are going to reduce the prices.

"My father is in the Navy and is in Africa. So you see we would like a puppy very much to keep us company these cold winter nights. I would thank you very much if you would reduce the prices.

"Sincerely yours, Ann Gilcreast.

"P. S.—Don't forget to write to me and tell me if you are going to reduce the price of cocker spanyal puppies. Ann."

The President turned the letter over to the OPA. It came to the attention of Mrs. Laurette Rounsevell, acting chief of the Offices Services. She showed it to a friend, Miss Ruth Cantrell, who was just leaving Washington and who didn't know just what to do with her year-old cocker spaniel, Bamby.

The rest was simple. Miss Cantrell talked with Ann's mother, and then shipped the puppy. And, today, the little fellow—shy at first in his new surroundings—is making friends rapidly and is a joy and delight to Ann.

Draft Classes Aided by Plan

Continued from Page 1

8 and the Army on Feb. 22. This means that the hard-pressed boards have only a short time to set up even a small pool before then, for the new system does not apply to registrants ordered to report before Feb. 1. Neither does it have any bearing on men who are deferred for occupational reasons or because induction would cause extreme hardship or privation to others. It does not, of course, affect boys under 18 or men over 38.

According to the office of State Selective Service Director Col. Ralph M. Smith, the changeover from the old to new system may involve some difficult problems for draft boards and drafted men, but after these temporary difficulties have been smoothed out, it is believed that the process of induction will be made much more efficient and convenient for all concerned.

Union Enjoined In Racial Case

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8 (AP)—In a test case involving complaints of racial discrimination by officials of a labor union, Superior Court Judge Alexander L. Churchill yesterday granted a temporary injunction against officials of Local 308 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

The Court ruled that the marking of 73 Negro ballots in a Dec. 14 shipyard election and the segregating of Negros in an auxiliary union were illegal and clear cases of discrimination.

The restraining order remains in effect until next Thursday, when counsel for union officials and complainants will appear before Judge Churchill to settle details of the decree.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Paul Wittgenstein, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mr. Lyle K. Bush will talk on "Enjoyment of Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., which is open to the public. A Victory Concert will be given at 4 p. m. in the Tapestry Gallery for member of the Armed Forces.

Mr. Jacob Bean will give a Gallery Talk on "Baroque Painting" in the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Free movies, "Niagara, the Glorious," "Where Winter Sport Is King," and "The Mysteries of Snow" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m.

Emil Ludwig will talk on "What Sort of Peace Shall We Write With Germany?" in John Hancock Hall, at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will talk on "Britain Looks at Herself" at the University Club, 40 Trinity Place at 11:15 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 6
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Navy Reports Five N. E. Men Killed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Five New England men were included in a list of 145 casualties of the U. S. Naval forces. All were reported killed in action although the list also includes wounded and missing.

The New Englanders and their next of kin:

Connecticut

Brozyna, Private First Class Anthony, USMC—John Brozyna, father, Hartford.

Massachusetts

Brown, Private Darwin H., USMCR—Mrs. Beatrice B. Nelson, mother, Bernardston.

Cabral, Corporal Frank B., USMC—Mrs. Vera Cabral, mother, Stoughton.

Cardin, Pharmacist Mate, 2C Joseph R., USN—Mr. and Mrs. Cleophase Cardin, parents, Fall River.

Watkins, Private First Class James E., USMCR—Mrs. James E. Watkins, wife, Boston.

Clothes Gathering Nets 52,840 Pounds

Collectors in the clothing relief drive were making their final rounds of Wards 15 to 22 in Boston today, after it was learned last night that many residents of those wards did not put their contributions out on the sidewalks yesterday because they thought the snow would interfere with scheduled collections.

Salvage Director George G. Hyland said that despite the snow yesterday morning, collections then yielded 7,820 pounds of clothing of all kinds, from a tuxedo to infants' outgrown garments. This brought the total collected in Boston up to last night to 52,840 pounds. The clothing is being sent out for the relief of needy people in Russia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, China, and Great Britain, with some retained for urgent cases in this country.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Export Club Gets Chinese As Speaker

Log of the Port of Boston

Pinfang Hsia, joint manager of the New York agency of the Bank of China, who graduated from the Harvard Business School in 1937, after which he was affiliated with the Bank of China in Shanghai until 1939, has been obtained by the New England Export Club for the speaker at their next dinner meeting Jan. 26 at Schrafft's Restaurant, 16 West Street, Boston, it was announced today. He is to speak on "Some Aspects of Chinese Postwar Reconstruction."

Sprague Alters Name

Shipping business conducted by the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc., with general offices at 10 Post Office Square, is now known as the Sprague Steamship Company, according to John J. Halloran, Vice-President.

Ship Food Situation

Allocation of food supplies for use of ship suppliers at the Port of Boston has been made by the Ship Supplies Committee of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., in conjunction with the War Shipping Administration's Boston office. John T. Lang of S. S. Pierce Company is chairman of the Committee. Ship suppliers are now in position better to handle the problem under rationing of supplying ships with food, because of the separate stock pile arranged for through the Committee.

Commerce Club

Nominating Committee of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., for 1944, has just been appointed to bring in names of officers and directors for balloting upon at the annual meeting in March. The Committee: A. N. Greenquist of Fitz Warehouse Corporation, chairman; J. J. Kalaher, Lever Bros. Company; L. J. Isola of Pastene & Co.; Chester A. Gardner of Stone & Downer Company; P. L. Stuart of the Sprague Steamship Company; T. A. Pappas of C. Pappas Company; P. J. Fanning of Jarka Corporation; G. J. Brooks of Canadian Pacific Railway, and C. A. Martin (or an alternate) of the Boston Pilots.

Leon Stone

FINE QUALITY DIAMONDS RINGS

Jewelers for 104 Years

E. B. HORN CO.
Established 1839
429 Washington Street, Boston
Near Winter

Clearance

FALL and WINTER HATS
FURS INCLUDED at

1/3 or More Off Original Prices

Monday, January 10th, Through Saturday

Ethel Atkins MILLINERY
344 Boylston Street, Boston

Filene's
BOSTON
MEN'S STORE

JUST ARRIVED—A NEW SHIPMENT OF

MEN'S FINE IMPORTED ENGLISH

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

$75 to $135

We consider ourselves fortunate to be able to announce a new shipment of these world-famous coats—tailored in London of British Fabrics. To men who have worn a Burberry, no other coat seems to do . . . to you who have always coveted one of these fine coats, we extend this invitation to examine a new, just arrived group. Burberry Coats at Filene's at $75 to $135.

SECOND FLOOR—MEN'S STORE

Farm Co-ops: Divorce Food From Politics

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Farmer-businessmen, representing about 2,300,000 farm families which market and buy through co-operatives, are giving the Administration practical advice on how to handle the war food problem. They expressed themselves in resolutions adopted here by the 16th annual convention of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, the service organization of regional and local groups in 48 states.

First, get the food program out of politics, urges the Council. To do this, it asks that an end be made of divided authority and resulting conflicting policies in the food field. At present, it points out, three separate administrations handle the three branches of production, distribution, and pricing, with resultant confusion and frequent change of directors in two of these three administrations.

Consolidate these three functions and place them under a new food board made up of nonpartisan representatives of producer, distributor, and consumer interests, recommends the Council. Let this board delegate authority to a practical executive director, who would co-ordinate production, distribution, and price policies in a harmonious pattern.

Own Program Offered

The Council continues in its opposition to consumer subsidies, but offers an anti-inflation program which it insists would be more effective. Here is its recipe: "Production in adequate amounts of civilian goods and services as rapidly as the needs of the war effort will permit, together with a sound tax program, including an expanded sales tax and a vigorously prosecuted war savings plan." It also calls for governmental economy and elimination of nonessential governmental expenditure.

Utilize excessive buying power more fully for paying current war costs, and you will minimize the need for price control, the Council argues in its resolutions.

Means of increasing farm production were studied by the Council. It recommends continuance of most of the present policies for recruiting farm labor, advocates adequate appropriations for their continuance, and suggests additions to the program, such as a plan for preventing excessive migration of farm workers.

Carriers Praised

As for transportation, the Council warned the War Production Board and other agencies "that the progress of our armed forces . . . may be seriously retarded unless the rail and motor truck facilities of the nation are granted their essential requirements of new equipment, repair, and maintenance material." It praised the carriers for what they have accomplished so far.

The Council also voted to support a stamp plan for persons with low incomes, in lieu of consumer subsidies on food, which were termed "uneconomic."

The group also voted to ask other farm organizations to co-operate in the appointment of a joint committee to study means to dispose of surplus war materials which would be of use to farm communities.

Long-time leaders of the farmer co-operative movement declared this year's meeting one of the most successful ever held because it showed the ability of members to subordinate local and regional differences and consider the welfare of the nation. There was no ranting against the Administration, but there was frank criticism—for example, in a resolution deploring trends in government tending to "destroy the system of private enterprise."

"We oppose the delegation of all unnecessary or excess authority," the resolution stated.

What Thoughts?

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Cartoon in the News of the Week

Group to Combat Alcoholism Grows Apace in Anonymity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 — The growth of Alcoholics Anonymous from 4,000 to 10,000 members in the brief span of nine years has been marked recently by the number of queries from victims of alcoholism who seek relief before drunkenness reduces them to helplessness, according to a spokesman for the group, which maintains a mailing address in downtown Manhattan, but in all other respects retains its anonymity.

"People today are not down-and-outers when they write to us," this spokesman said. "As recently as four years ago we felt that the alcoholic had to hit rock bottom—lose everything, his self-respect, his job, and his family before he was ready for help.

"Nowadays many see the symptoms of this ailment when they first appear, and they come to us almost immediately. For example, the average age of those seeking relief in 1939 was 45. Today the average has dropped to the late 30's, while a few of the more recent members are in their late 20's."

Big Selling Job

One explanation of the increased demand for help offered by the spokesman is the selling job done by the 10,000 onetime drinkers in 270 communities in this country and Canada. This "job" not only includes attendance of weekly meetings where past experiences are related, but coming to the rescue of some alcoholic as well.

It was just such a rescue, in fact, that got the A. A. under way in 1934. Late that year, it was said, a New York stock broker who had interested himself in the problem of alcoholism because he had missed several business opportunities through badly timed drinying bouts discovered that when discussing the problems of drinking with other alcoholics, his craving for liquor ceased.

While in Akron, Ohio, on a fruitless business trip, the stock broker felt impelled to take a drink. Rather than do so, he telephoned a local clergyman whose name he picked at random from a church directory and obtained the name of an Akron physician, who, like himself, was a periodic drinker. By June, 1935, the physician had been talked back to permanent sobriety.

Movement Grows

The movement grew slowly as these two men evolved its principles. In 1939, when a 400-page book entitled "Alcoholics Anonymous" was published, reducing these principles to writing and buttressing them with personal experiences, there were 100 members. A year later there were 400.

Then a magazine with nationwide circulation printed an extensive resport of A. A. and found it effecting healings which in some instances had been pronounced medically incurable. The membership jumped to 4,000 and has been increasing ever since. Two thirds of its present membership are on the road to permanent sobriety, it was said, while more than half have had no relapse at all.

"This approach to alcoholism," a recent A. A. booklet states, "is based upon our own drinking experience, what we have learned from medicine and psychiatry, and upon spiritual principles common to all creeds. By combing these resources, the recovery rate among alcoholics who want to stop has been very greatly increased."

Anonymity is "the open door" to the organization, the spokesman explained, while its sole perquisite to membership is "an honest desire to stop drinking." This selflessness is an apparent characteristic of the whole organization, which postulates its powers of recovery on the existence of a higher deific power.

"Once you become a member, it becomes one of the most absorbing reasons to live," the spokesman continued. "You can't pay anyone back for what has happened to you, so you try to find someone you can pay forward.

"When you get in touch with an alcoholic, you find out whether he is serious or not—that is, serious about giving up drinking. If he is—and we can tell—we extend a helping hand. It really is a helping hand because all of us have been through this thing before."

First Step

During the sobering talk with the future member of A. A., he said, the erstwhile problem drinkers in attendance ask the alcoholic whether he is willing to admit that his life has become unmanageable—that he is powerless over alcohol. When he does so, the alcoholic comes to believe that a power greater than himself can restore him to sanity.

The problem drinker then makes a decision to turn his will and life over to the care of God as he understands Him, the spokesman said, and it is at this point, with the admission of a higher power, that most of the recoveries take place, many of them being instantaneous in character.

These are the first three steps of the 12 suggested as a "Program of Recovery" in the book, "Alcoholics Anonymous." The others include taking a moral inventory, acknowledging shortcomings to a fellow human being and eagerness to have these defects removed by God; making amends for previous wrongs; seeking through prayer and mediation to improve "conscious contact of God as we understand Him"; carrying this message to alcoholics, and practicing these principles in daily life.

Letters Tell Story

Some idea of the effectiveness of this approach to the alcoholic problem may be gained from the fact that servicemen, sometimes problem drinkers who have been under constant pressure to indulge in alcoholic stimulants, have had no trouble declining the proffered drink. Their letters are on file here.

There are no fees for this organization. The book sells for $3.50 a copy and its royalties are handled by the Alcoholic Foundation, a seven-man board, four of whom are interested professional and businessmen, while the other three are members of A. A.

William K. Vanderbilt

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—William Kissam Vanderbilt, who passed on here today, was a former President of the New York Central Railroad and one of the nation's foremost yachtsmen.

He was one of the wealthiest men in the United States and a great grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, founder of both the Railroad and the Vanderbilt family fortune. At the time of his passing he was a Director of the Railroad and a member of its Executive Committee.

With his brother Harold he was a residuary legatee in the $56,000,000 estate left by his father, also named William Kissam Vanderbilt.

Four years after leaving Harvard University, Mr. Vanderbilt went to work on the railroad in 1903, becoming assistant to the President in 1910, Vice-President in 1912 and President in 1918. After a year in the Presidency he became a Director.

During the last few years he also was a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

During four wars men have sat before the Bachrach camera

... and each picture has told the story of a man

Sketched from a Bachrach portrait

The Del Sarto portrait is made only by BACHRACH

Bachrach Portrait Photographers Since 1868

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON

Knox Declares Japan's Fleet Bides Its Time

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday it is "foolish" for anyone to assume that the Japanese Fleet is afraid to fight—it probably remains in hiding "because the time doesn't suit their purpose."

He added at a news conference that the enemy presumably is "waiting for a time they will have a better chance, they hope.

"But while they remain cooped up, our ships, men and planes are growing, and when they do come out there can be only one ultimate result."

Secretary Knox made his statement after reviewing recent activity in the South and Central Pacific areas.

United States Army, Navy, and Marine fliers are "continuing complete domination," he said, and bombing planes have raided the Marshalls, Northern Solomons, New Britain, and New Ireland areas during the past week.

"Uniformly, enemy losses conservatively run better than six to one," he remarked.

The Navy Secretary added that "the little barges" which the Japanese are using to move men and supplies "are getting knocked off pretty regularly" by United States planes and motor-torpedo boats.

Secretary Knox also mentioned that Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander of the South Pacific area, who is now in the United States, is expected to come to Washington for a few days of discussions. He quoted an estimate made by Admiral Halsey that 10 Japanese have been killed for every American lost in the Pacific area.

"I have been doing a little figuring," Secretary Knox said, adding that Admiral Halsey's figures might be low. He cited the operations in which American forces captured the Cape Gloucester area. There, he said, 2,100 Japanese fatalities have been counted, while only 117 Americans have been killed, or a ratio of "almost 20 to 1."

He also cited the land operations on Guadalcanal, saying that the Japanese fatalities there in land operations alone totaled 17,330, while American total fatalities in land operations, including airmen, were only 1,950.

Nineteen Forty—

Russell, Los Angeles Times

Cartoon in the News of the Week

Relief Goods for France Urged by Quaker Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—The American Friends Service Committee has filed formal application with the Washington Administration to send 2,000 tons of relief supplies to France, it was announced today. It urges the Administration to consult with the British Government on the "urgent matter of food and clothing" for the French people and asks that an exception be made of the Allied blockade to permit the shipment of supplies to France under consignment to the International Red Cross and or to Secours Quaker, the Friends' relief organization.

The appeal characterizes the food situation in France as "very bad" and declares that supplies are "entirely insufficient," with the health of children "severely menaced" and "suggestive of dire need." Protein rations are about one fourth of normal, it says; sugar, one third, and only vegetables were available in Southern France last summer.

The Quakers propose to distribute the food in Southern France through officials channels already established, where individual ration cards are delivered monthly by categories. This, they hold, would make distribution feasible with a small personnel staff.

Secours Quaker took over relief operations from the American Friends Service Committee in November, 1942, and is incorporated under a French law, and staffed by experienced European workers with which the Committee has long been associated. It has operated successfully under German occupation for more than a year.

"In requesting permission to send 2,000 tons of supplies to France," the announcement says, "the Committee gives expression to a deep religious concern for these innocent victims of war. This concern is shared by many citizens of the United States and Great Britain who believe that experience has demonstrated that feeding can be done under conditions of occupation without affecting the military issues and that such help sent this winter is a much-needed proof for the hard-pressed people of France of our friendship and our thought for their children."

Freedom House Praised by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Freedom House, liberal organization here, announced today it had received a letter from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, congratulating the group "for the outstanding service it is rendering the cause of the United Nations." Mr. Hull's letter comes in connection with the removal of Freedom House to a new building at 5 West 54th Street, which will be formally opened on Jan. 28.

"It is only through a complete understanding and mutual recognition of the rights of nations, large and small," Mr. Hull said in his letter, "that an enduring world peace can be established for ourselves and posterity after victory is won over the forces of the Axis aggression. I send you my best wishes for ever greater service in your community."

Jordan Marsh WITH THE SATURDAY EVENING POST PRESENTS

TRIBUTE TO THE UNCONQUERABLES

TO LAUNCH THE 4th WAR LOAN

Beginning with the stirring Joseph Auslander letters in verse to the great Unconquerables—Greece, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Poland, Norway . . . rising in tribute to all the nations whose courageous resistance advances our common cause in Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Denmark . . . this week-long salute to our occupied but still fighting Allies, has been honored by the Treasury Department as a prelude to the 4th War Loan Drive.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE UNCONQUERABLE GREEKS
AN OPEN LETTER TO THE UNCONQUERABLE CZECHOSLOVAKS
AN OPEN LETTER TO THE UNCONQUERABLE DUTCH
AN OPEN LETTER TO THE UNCONQUERABLE POLES
AN OPEN LETTER TO THE UNCONQUERABLE NORWEGIANS
by JOSEPH AUSLANDER
FREE THE VALIANT . . . SPEED VICTORY . . . BUY WAR BONDS

GRAND OPENING MONDAY . . . GREEK DAY

★ ★ ★

Mammoth PARADE . . . Monday Morning at 10:30

(Weather permitting, starts Charles and Beacon Streets . . . climax at JORDAN'S where "Tribute to the Unconquerables" Windows Are Dedicated)

★ ★ ★ ★

U. S. Army Mechanized Cavalry — Battery of A. A. Units
Fighting Heroes, "The Rangoon Ramblers" from General Chennault's unconquerable airmen groups
273rd Army Band — 268th C. A. (A. A.) Army Band
Anti-Aircraft Training Center Band, Camp Edwards
U. S. Army Headquarters Band from Camp Edwards
U. S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps — Port of Boston Band, U. S. C. G.
U. S. Navy Receiving Station Band
Marching units representing the Unconquerables!

★ ★ ★ ★

Watch for the DAILY programs! With every $25 (or more) Bond you buy during Unconquerables Week, you may have free a set of full-color reproductions of all five "Letters to the Unconquerables," suitable for framing—reminders of the gallant spirits struggling in oppression for Victory!

BOSTON

WEEK OF JANUARY 10-15

★

Monday, January 10 GREEK DAY

Tuesday, January 11 CZECHOSLOVAK DAY

Wednesday, January 12 DUTCH DAY

Thursday, January 13 POLISH DAY

Friday, January 14 NORWEGIAN DAY

Saturday, January 15 UNCONQUERABLES DAY

"WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT" (Official U. S. Gov. Film)

Monday . . . Hourly 2:00 to 8:00

Rest of the Week 10:00 to 5:00

FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Marguerite Namara Heard In Jordan Hall Recital

No putting Marguerite Namara, soprano, in any regular concert classification, an audience must take her for a singer, and no more thought about it; or at any rate, listeners in Jordan Hall last evening could not say they were attending a recital in the usual meaning of the term. The program, true enough, was one of songs and airs; but the performance was glean way out of regulation; except that the assisting players on instruments, Alderson Mowbray, pianist, and Verne Powell, flutist, remained very strictly inside the conventions of their respective arts.

Not that Mme. Namara flouted any canons of good taste, and not that she did anything contrary to the best vocal practice; but she certainly broke a number of prewar platform rules. In a word, she entertained her house; and so doing no doubt acted all in the interest of morale. Perhaps, indeed, she interpreted her pieces in a manner to foreshadow and predict victory. There was nothing, obvious to remark, about her work to let people down from any high feelings they happened to bring along with them.

Here was a case of applied music, if there can be such a thing. A highly trained voice set itself the task of making the old "Ré Pastore" aria of Mozart and a "Phoebus and Pan" episode of Bach interesting as living communications of today rather than as documentary resurrections of yesterday, to lend some impressionistic melody of Debussy an American mood and outlook, and to put international character into certain folksongs that by nature are decidedly of Italy, Ireland, Scotland, or whatever the country might be.

Imagination and initiative are wanted for an understanding of the sort, and confidence, of course. In evidence of the singer's bent for originality stood a couple of pieces in her list that were new—a Syrian song, "Moulaïya," arranged by Fuliehan; and "L'Oiseau Bleu," by Decreus. Applause brought additions, one of them the aria from Charpentier's "Louise"; and better still, some songs accompanied by Mme. Namara herself, either on the piano or the spinet. Whether by way of revival of a past style or of living up to the latest, Mme. Namara wore a dress with a long and kickable train, for which the stage was properly carpeted. Some well-manipulated lights kept the artist's jewelry agleam and her gown aglow; and more important, gave her facial expression quality and her gestures force.

W. P. T.

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Concord Forum Plans Its Second Session

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Citizens of Concord, that town whose "rude bridge arched the flood," will gather at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening in their High School auditorium for the second Concord Forum on postwar problems. Speakers and audience will debate the imminent question of relief and rehabilitation.

This means of clarifying public opinion was conceived as part of the program of the Foreign Policy Section of the Concord League of Woman Voters. Organized by Mrs. James Howe Volkmann, Chairman of this section, and a committee of citizens, the Forum is now sponsored by several local groups, including the Concord and West Concord Woman's Clubs, two Granges, the Board of Trade, Rotary, Elks, Knights of Columbus, the American Legion and its Auxiliary.

Nearly 400 persons attended the first meeting. Interest meanwhile has increased through a lively exchange of ideas in the letter column of the Concord Journal. Only town talent takes part in the programs.

The League of Women Voters considers the Forum a fair and democratic way of crystallizing opinion on the important issues before the country. It is an ideal means, according to Mrs. Volkmann, of bringing enlightening facts to the attention of a public confused by pro and con arguments that are befogged by special considerations.

At tomorrow's meeting, George E. Auld, formerly of the Reparations Commission, will describe the feeding of Europe under the Hoover Commission after the last war; Prof. Dan Smith of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will discuss the present status of the countries to be helped and their probable immediate postwar needs; and George R. Walker will present the case for UNRRA.

Mrs. Eliot Bisbee is President of the Concord League.

Fourth District Conference

Brookline Woman's Club will be hostess to the Fourth District Legislative Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Monday. The program begins at 2 p. m. in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, following a social hour at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, member of the State Commission on Civil Service and Mrs. Fred C. Brigham, legislative chairman of the Federation will be the speakers.

Other Monday Programs

Boston Ruskin Club—Memorial program to Sergei Rachmaninoff, arranged by Mme. Palmire Dellamano, Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

State House Women's Club—Dinner meeting at 3 Joy Street, 6 p. m. Philip O. Palmstrom, Acting President of the Massachusetts School of Art, and Raymond Porter will be the speakers, the latter giving an illustrated talk on "Sculpture of Greater Boston."

Heptorean Club of Somerville—Annual musicale under the direction of Mrs. Edgar F. Sewall at 2:30 p. m., with Charles Pearson, baritone, and Harvey Davies, pianist.

Newton Clubs—The Newton League of Women Voters, the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Newton Center Woman's Club are holding a joint meeting at the Newton Center Woman's Club at 2 p. m. Dr. Mary K. Allen will speak on "Problems of Industry and Labor."

Winchester Fortnightly—Charles L. Stevens, Headmaster of Wilbraham Academy, will give an illustrated talk on Iceland, in Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Book-review talk by Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin, 11 a. m.

D. A. R.—Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, and other State officers will report on the Continental Congress at the meeting of the Lucy Jackson Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, 2 p. m. The Old South Chapter, meeting in the Park Street Church Vestry at 1 o'clock, will discuss ways of carrying on its philanthropic work, and hear a talk on "The Art of Living Together" by Judge Emma Fall Schofield.

Women's Activities

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
3:30 p. m.—Poland vs. Hitler.
3:45 p. m.—Jesting With the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Musicale.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan Music.
5:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Religion in the News.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Army-Navy House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Sam Levine, sports.
4:15 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—Henry Jerome's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—"Digest"; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Return of Nick Carter; drama.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang; News.
8:00 p. m.—"Moods for Moderns"; Music.
8:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—R. A. Gunnison, news.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Night Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Leo Cherne: "Impact."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"California Melodies"; Music.
11:30 p. m.—Jerry Wald's Orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—"Melodic Favorites."
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
4:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; Variety.
4:30 p. m.—"Abe Lincoln Story"; drama.
5:00 p. m.—Fireside Party; Drama; Music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery Dr.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—"The Little Show"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Alexander's Mediation Board.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—The Good Will Hour.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.15 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—3:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Current Events. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin America. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Drop In Any Time. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.

Sunday, January 9

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.15 meg., 49.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—News Roundup. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Columbia Orchestra. YVRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Services. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—José Molina Pinillos Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—RAF Orchestra. GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103.0 m.; GSW, 7.32 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

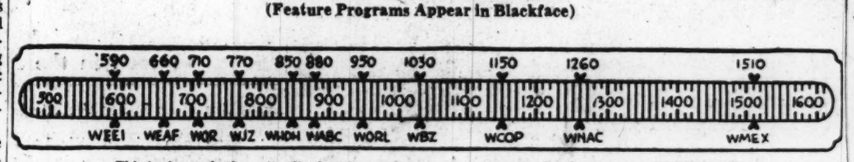
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Jan. 9

3:30 p. m.—WAAB, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15 Anita Louise	Bond Wagon Quiz	News service	Musical program	Musical program
12:30 'Stars Over Hollywood'; drama	National Farm & Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45		Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; Songs	Horace Heidt's Music	N. E. Sector Army Show;	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15 Musical Variety	Horace Heidt's Music	drama; music; guests	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Invitation to Opera
1:30 News service	Danny Cavanaugh	N. E. Sector Army Show	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Studio speaker	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera:	Weekend Function	Beardsley Rummel	You Shall Have Music.
2:15 J. T. Frederick, gst	Donizetti's 'Lucia di	Weekend Function	Beardsley Rummel	You Shall Have Music.
2:30 "Calling Pan America": Montevideo	Lammermoor"; Lily Pons; Thelma Votipka; James Melton; Leonard Warren; Nicola Moscona; Alessio De Paolis; John Dudley; others; Wilfred Pelletier, conductor	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45		Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
3:00 Country Journal		N. E. Junior Town Meeting: "A Peaceful Post-war World"; Allen Roth's Orchestra	Paul Martell's Orch	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Country Journal			Paul Martell's Orch	Musical Fantasy
3:30 'Victory F. O. B.';			Army-Navy House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Music; speakers			Variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 News; Washington		'Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15 London Report		Patty's'; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30 Follies; Variety		"Doctors at War"; dr.	Sports comments	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:45 Follies; Quartet		"Doctors at War" dr.	Musical Roundup	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:00 Corliss Archer; dr	Musical program	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board	Benny Goodman's Orch
5:15 Corliss Archer; dr	Musical program	Josef Koestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Fats Waller's Orch
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Louis Armstrong's Or
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Treasury Star Parade	Curt Massey; Quartet	Britain"; interviews	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Harwd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Chats About Dogs;	Studio orchestra	Symphony of Melody	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45 World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Strings That Sing	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind	'What's New?'; Variety;	Dept. of State Speaks:	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 the Gun; drama	drama; Dinah Shore;	Roundtable; guests	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's Th'nks	Dudley Digges; Bob	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 to the Yanks'	Crosby; Cecil DeMille	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00 Groucho Marx: Va-	Ray Henle, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cem	"Moods for Moderns"	Religious program
8:15 riety show; gats	Edward Tomlinson, news	Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment"	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	S. Koussevitsky, con.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	"Lest We Forget" dr
9:00 'Your Hit Parade'	Beethoven's Seventh;	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album: Ra-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Moussorgsky Prelude	comedy; songs; orch	Claire; Attilio Baggi-	vel's "Bolero"
9:30 Or; Frank Sinatra	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Can You Top This";	giore; J. MacDonald;	Classical Album: Ra-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	"La Tosca"; chorus, or	vel's "Bolero"; Olym-
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band"	R. A. Gunnison, news	pics-Philadelphia Fal-
10:15 Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Carmen Cavallero, gst	Saturday Night Bond-	cons hockey game
10:30 Pat Barnes, m. c.	Presents; drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	News service
10:45 Gov. William Wills	Sen. Guy M. Gillette	billy show; W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Tommy Tucker's Orch
11:00 News; World War 2	Newscast	News, E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Barnet's Orch
11:15 Jam; Rideout	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Off Record	"California Melodies"	Sonny Dunham's Orch
11:30 "Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 adventure dramas	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. G. Miller, con.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather,	of the Air; speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors; variety program	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"		News service	News service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs,	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30 organ recital	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45 Religious program.	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00 Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Concert music	Manner"
10:45 "Wages & Prices"	Services; speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	ices; speaker
11:45 ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00 News service	Italian Music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	Reviewing Stand: "Re-	News report
12:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Camp Wheeler Welcome	conquest of Burma";	Enrico Caruso, songs
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 "People to People"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30 Kay Kyser & Maurew	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Wm. Z. Foster, talk	Cavalcade of Song	table: Politics of Labor	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 'Calling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Concert Melodies
2:30 World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World news; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	Seth's Village Canteen.	Harold Boeschenstein	"This Is Fort Dix"; all-	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15 Symphony; Artur	Weekly War Journal.	World News Parade.	soldier show; T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30 Rodzinski, cond.;	"Hot Copy"; drama.	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities.	Religious program
3:45 Hortense Monath;	"Hot Copy"; drama.	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities.	Religious program
4:00 Mozart: C major	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	Thanks to America'; or.;	Religious program
4:15 piano Concerto.	Concert Hall	centers through't world	trio; soloist; Talk	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
4:45 Nestor M. Chayres	ditions; W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Fireside Party; Drama;	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Reed	Gunther, news analysis	Leopold Stokowski, con;	ch.; Griff Williams' Or	Religious program
5:30 Kennedy; chorus.	Musical Steelmakers	A. Copland's "Short	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45 "Dear John"; sk.	Musical Steelmakers	Symphony"; Debussy	dramatization	Religious program
6:00 Theater: "Assign-	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	Barbara Luddy: "Escape	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15 ment in China"	F. Brice; H. Stafford;	Religious program	From Prison"; Upton	light Services; speaker
6:30 America in the Air	Laird Cregar; Moore	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45 America in the Air	& Duranty; J. Edwards	dr. with Harold Peary	"The Little Show"; dr.	Religious drama
7:00 William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Char-
7:15 Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	pentier's "Louise"
7:30 "We, the People":	Quiz Kids with Joe	Bandwagon; Vincent Lo-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Char-
7:45 interviews; orch.	Kelly, m. c.	pez; J. Froman; News	Hour; speaker	pentier's "Louise"
8:00 Jerry Lester Show;	Greenfield Vil. Choir.	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Shirley Booth;	The Ink Spots; songs.	Carthy; B. Stanwyck.	tion Board; human in-	Services; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family";	terest pgm. guest panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go-	Cleveland Symphony Or;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs.	Rudolph Ringwall, con	Hour; speaker
9:30 Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street.	American Album of Fa-	Efrem Zimbalist: Sibe-	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45 "Archie" Gardner	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	lius' "Violin Concerto"	Hour; speaker
10:00 "Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	Olympics - Philadelphia
10:15 It"; quiz program	Brian Aherne; dr.; or.	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good-Will Hour;	Falcons hockey game.
10:30 "Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond.	Hockey game
10:45 Thin Man"; dr	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	News service
11:00 News; World War 11	Newscast	News; Weather; Review	News service	Voice of the Army
11:15 Jam; Rideout	"A Tribute to the Un-	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30 Harry James' Or.	conquerables"; record	Pacific Story: Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45 Harry James' Or.	Bob Strong's Or.; News	Korea Awaits The Day	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Im'g'ne Wolcott; Words	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	News service	News service	Musical program; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	"This Is the Army, Mrs.	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; music; talks	program	Jones"; speakers	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; n'ws	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com.	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Hoedown"	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Bero's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 R. Hynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade.
1:45 The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's pgm; news	Mary Foster, sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00 Serial drama	Rodrigues & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time With
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	'Yankee Kitchen'	Betty Dubrow"
2:30 Serial drama	Concert Hall	'Light of the World'; sk	'Yankee Kitchen'	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 'Perry Mason'; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm & Home.
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	"The Adventures of	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bulldog Drummond"	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; 'Snapshots';	Asso Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; str'g or.	'Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30 'A Good Parent';	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Coast Guard Sparmo-
4:45 Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	'Widder Brown'; sketch	soloists; orchestra	bile; band; tenor
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; J. Leonard, songs
5:15 lies; Rv. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish melodies
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:50 J Haroch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Ed Sullivan, Irt.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Symphony of Melody	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	Lt. Wp. Holden, m. c.	Clement Norton, talk.
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n Abner";	"Here Is Your War";	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Roy Shield's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Curtain Time
9:00 Theater: Maureen	"Countersoy"; drama	Jascha Heifetz, violin;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Rach-
9:15 O'Sullivan; Alexis	"Countersoy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Or.	Gracie Fields' Show	maninoff's Symphony
9:30 Smith; C. Beyer;	Jan Garber's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry	No. 2
9:45 'Constant Nymph'	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Mahoney; songs; orch.	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: R. Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine:	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 "Watch on Rhine"	Republican Nat'l Com.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or	'Education for Freedom'	Andy Kirk's Orch.
10:30 Bonynge Sheet-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Bernie Cummins'

Business Told Personnel Key to Trade After War

Companies applying to postwar business the modern training methods tried out by the Army, Navy, and war production industries will enjoy a three- to four-year head start on companies which neglect to provide such a program for its personnel.

This, in effect, was the message brought to the Fifth New England Sales Management Conference and 22d annual Sales Rally and luncheon, at the Hotel Statler, today, by David R. Osborne, President of the National Society of Sales Training Executives and training director of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend.

Sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with trade, civic and business associations of New England, the Conference ended a two-day session with three other morning speakers and two luncheon speakers. More than 1,200 salesmen and executives attended.

Speakers Give Views

Morning speakers in addition to Mr. Osborne were: James W. Irwin, of the National Dairy Products Corp. of New York; Arthur A. Hood of Johns-Manville Sales Corp., New York, and F. K. Doscher, of Lily-Tulip Cup Corp., New York. Luncheon speakers were Harris S. Bigelow, of Sales Analysis Institute, New York, and Nathan Howard Gist, of the National Association of Manufacturers. E. C. Johnson, President of H. A. Johnson Co. of Boston, and Treasurer of the New England Council, presided at the luncheon.

To develop an effective approach to problems involved in working out a sales program for postwar business, the National Society of Sales Training Executives has teamed up with the Committee for Economic Development and the National Federation of Sales Executives for a series of group instructions for the months ahead, said Mr. Osborne.

Need Sales Force

A postwar sales force is a key responsibility of sales leadership and management, he declared. High purchasing power, combined with scarcity of merchandise, may seem to have caused only temporary irritation when they brought about the condition where indifference and ineptitude of sales people at any level—or even active discourtesy—has, apparently, almost been taken for granted, he said.

But this is such a bad preparation for postwar selling that, throughout the whole chain of distribution, industry had better be thinking—and acting—now to bring about the reconversion of sales personalities as well as the reconversion of plants, said Mr. Osborne.

Forecasting considerable expansion of "co-ops" and of cash and carry, and direct-to-consumer selling by manufacturers, Mr. Osborne opined that there still will be customers who will want and expect free fittings and free alterations and open-account credit as well as below-cost repair service and both morning and afternoon deliveries.

Yesterday T. Spencer Shore, Vice-President and Treasurer of the General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, told the conference that to preserve the American way of life—the free enterprise system—"Men in industry must realize that the Government is going to play a more and more important role in our national economy.

"Men in industry must understand Government and they must take an active interest in it.

"Men in industry must realize that we are in a people's age and property rights will be respected only if human rights are respected.

"The American people will have to want the American way of life badly enough to fight for it on the home front."

Interesting Period

Regarding the people's age, Mr. Shore said "it can be the most interesting period ever experienced in America provided we are a part of the times."

He added that we have been in the people's age for 10 years and many have not realized it, and a "business cannot survive that doesn't meet competition in this age. A portion of our labor trouble has been due to short-sightedness and dumbness of management."

History shows that people lose things that they do not care enough about to fight for, said Mr. Shore.

"If we in American industry don't care enough about the American way of life to fight for it, if we think we can hire the United States Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers to fight for it, then we will lose it. And we've got to be willing to fight on the level and on a basis of understanding of the mass of people, just as we do in selling our own products," he declared.

Call to Protect Free Selling

Warning sales managers to prepare to combat any and all legislation that threatens selling, Harry C. Anderson, president of the National Federation of Sales Executives, told the Sales Conference yesterday that "selling and advertising will always have to be employed to persuade people to do even the things they know are good for them."

Mr. Anderson, who is general sales manager for Globe-Wernicke Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, declared that "there are those in America who would enjoy seeing selling generally discredited," and those "who would welcome an economic upheaval in which our free competitive system would be supplanted by some form of state capitalism in which selling and sales management would have no place."

Only by organized educational effort and action can these attacks be met effectively, he said. "The truth must be told, and told on a scale broad enough to reach and convince at least the leaders of public opinion.

"To this end the public relations phase of the National Federation of Sales Executives' new program will reach consumer groups, labor organizations, preparatory schools, dealer associations, universities, colleges, churches, societies and luncheon clubs," Mr. Anderson said.

"People have always resisted change. When the first typewriter was demonstrated to Horace Greeley he refused point-blank to use it in his office. The idea of writing letters on a machine was unthinkable. That was the way most businessmen felt about inventions, but fortunately salesmen are not easily discouraged. The pioneer typewriter salesmen knew that businesses needed what they were selling. They persisted until they won.

"Can we eliminate selling and advertising—in wartime or peacetime? Well, it is interesting to observe that the Government, and rightfully so, has employed practically every known form of selling and advertising—newspaper and magazine space, radio, billboards, sales rallies, and personal selling to sell war bonds, rationing, and the war program to the American public."

Bresnahan Gets A New OPA Post

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, whose post was abolished in the merger of State and Regional OPA offices, has accepted a position as Assistant Regional Administrator, according to announcement by the Regional OPA Administrator, Kenneth B. Backman.

The new post will involve principally the co-ordinating of trade and industrial relations, farm units and labor, it is stated.

"I am happy to accept this position, feeling as I do that OPA is one of the most vital war efforts and needs the full and continuing support of those experienced in this work," said Mr. Bresnahan.

Earn SPAR Commissions

Official United States Coast Guard

Four Greater Boston Girls Are Now Coast Guard Ensigns

These four girls recently were commissioned ensigns at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. Left to right are Ensign Helen Elizabeth Reece, Hingham; Ensign Gertrude Catherine McDonough, Roslindale; Ensign Florence Rose Halpern, Brookline, and Ensign Jean Jacobs, Lynn. Other Spars commissioned from the Boston area were Ensign Beatrice Louise Saliponte of Wakefield and Ensign Gertrude Mae Foss of Lynn, not shown in this picture.

Teamwork In Planning Seen Sales Aid

Co-operative planning — long held down by "fear of the anti-trust laws"—was held to be the solution of the "adequate peacetime consumption problem" by Arthur A. Hood, Director of Dealer Relations of the Johns-Manville Corporation of New York, in an address before the fifth New England Sales Management Conference in Boston today.

His subject was "The Logistics of Adequate Peacetime Consumption."

Business has "shied away from many forms of co-operative action which are entirely legitimate, because of antitrust laws," Mr. Hood said.

"Only through the most thorough-going teamwork can free enterprise bring about the miracle of adequate peacetime consumption.

"Something never before accomplished, in recorded history, that is, to sell at a profit into annual consumption the full product of sustained full employment under the free enterprise system, is the job now facing sales management," he said.

Co-operatioin under the free enterprise system should not be confused with collectivism, he continued.

"In our modern completely interdependent economy, we must co-operated if the wheels of free enterprise are to move even for one day.

"Freedom to co-operate is that freedom which under modern conditions safeguards all of our other economic freedoms.

"If we cannot co-operate voluntarily, we have to have laws, and sooner or later, if we pass enough economic laws, we will have a state-controlled economy.

"Co-operation within the free enterprise system is, therefore, the safeguard of our liberties.

"In default of anyone else doing the job, why should not sales management of America write a platform for free American enterprise and then implement it by making free enterprise an entity," Mr. Hood said.

"Government is an entity. If the issue is government versus free enterprise, what chance has enterprise against government as long as it is a hodge-podge of individual companies, associations, unions, and pressure groups, all lunging forward spasmodically, often in opposite directions and pulling against each other?

"Sales management could unite American enterprise into a team, all pulling together in harmony toward the common objective—an employment opportunity for every man willing and able to work under a system where each man is privileged to profit according to his ability and retain his earnings in private property," he said.

Civilian Defense Activities Along the New England Front

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front.

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, gave a warning that there should be no letdown in civilian defense activities to air raid precautions workers at a recent rally in Concord, N. H.

"Let us not relax our vigilance until the last shot is fired," said Senator Bridges. His words were reiterated by Mayor Charles J. McKee of Concord.

Defense workers were also present from Penacook. There was music by the Rundlett Junior High School band and community singing was led by H. Raymond Danforth, superintendent of schools. Howard C. Dunbar was master of ceremonies, and other talks were given by Gladstone Jordan, Concord chief air raid warden, and Franklin Hollis, Concord chairman.

Factory Conditions

Connecticut War Council authorities have prepared a five-point program to make factory conditions more satisfactory for women.

Spurred on by a report by Miss Edna Purtell, State Labor Department inspector, that lack of adequate sanitary and other facilities was an important reason why women refused to accept factory work despite many recruiting campaigns, the Manpower Committe of the State War Council has taken immediate steps to correct conditions.

The points of the program are as follows: To make war plants more attractive to women workers; to reduce out-migration through the development of better housing and recreational facilities; to persuade grocery stores to remain open at least one night a week to cut absenteeism; to increase satellite plants in non-critical areas so that small pools of available workers can be utilized; and to conduct special recruiting campaigns.

Farm Labor

The Rhode Island State Farm Labor Supply Committee will start work on its next season's recruiting plan shortly, so that an early beginning will assist in coping with what is expected to be a critical situation.

During the last season the committee recruited 1,200 men, women, boys and girls for emergency farm work, for both long and short periods. If the average period was one month, the program provided something more than 20,000 man-days of help to the farmers.

State College authorities state that the program worked out reasonably satisfactorily. The knowledge obtained, the methods of operation developed and the problems overcome will provide a valuable basis for future efforts.

Stores Expected To Post Prices

Every food store is expected to post the New Community Ceiling Prices—which go into effect on Monday, Jan. 10—in a location easily accessible to customers, H. V. Keefe, Chairman of the OPA Price Panel of the Boston War Price and Rationing Board, announced today.

In addition to previously listed items, the new list will include these additional items: Oleomargarine, crackers, baked beans, cocoa, condensed soup, and tea. If a retailer has not received his new lists, he should consult his local War Price and Rationing Board office, which will supply him on request. Boston Office is located at 7½ Beacon Street.

With the appearance of the 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables, new brands will be found in the stores that do not appear on the OPA lists. Ordinarily, no unlisted brand should sell at a ceiling price higher than that of a listed brand. There may be exceptions, but many prices of new unlisted brands will be lower.

'Wants' Postwar Sales Builder

Wants rather than needs will determine the magnitude of postwar markets and the extent to which we can energize the vast number of manufacturing plants that have been established in the United States, Joseph P. Spang, Jr., President of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, told the Sales Management Conference.

"With the present huge productive capacity we could in a week or two fill the needs of the nation for a year. If we are going to maintain postwar employment, our only opportunity will be in satisfying the wants of the people, and to do this, we must first set up these wants," he held.

"We have got to create wants by making people want the things that will keep our factories going. For instance no one, or perhaps a few people, need a new automobile every year. But many people want one. That is what keeps the wheels turning. By the same token, no one needs a 22-tube radio set every two or three years, but to keep the factories going and to keep the standing of living where it has been, we have to make the people want these things.

"These are relatively few, Wants or desires are myriad," said Mr. Spang.

Quick-Freezing Alters Food Buying

A postwar revolution in food buying and preservation habits is forecast today in the burgeoning use of refrigerated food lockers.

In an interview, David C. Bratton, Boston representative of the Armstrong Cork & Tile Company, declared that there is truly a revolution going on in the pantries of America due to the introduction of locker plants.

Mr. Bratton likened food locker plants to banks and described their operators as "bankers" in commodities rather than cash. Their operation for consumers, he said, resembled closely a trip to a safety deposit vault in a bank. When he displays a color film to various groups his audiences murmur appreciatively as they see prewar steaks, roasts, hams, pork sides, and sausage being processed, quick frozen, and placed in cold storage vaults.

How It All Started

He indicated that a growing revolt both among consumers and producers was responsible for much of the current growth of food locker plants. Consumers have been buying locker space due either to resentment at their inability to obtain not only rationed foods but unrationed ones as well or to the fancied or actual unfavorable treatment they have received from their local butcher or grocer.

Producers have been buying locker space for identical consumer reasons and also in order to take care of surpluses which they formerly wasted.

As an example, Mr. Bratton pointed out, a new plant containing 404 lockers recently opened in Framingham, Mass., and had a waiting list of 40 renters. Vermont, he also said, a most conservative state in many other matters, leads New England in number of locker plants.

Boon to Gardeners

In 1941 when definite figures on locker plants were compiled there were 4,600 plants in the United States and only three were in New England. While official figures are not available today, there are indications that the number of food locker plants built since 1941 have trebled in the nation with a much greater expansion in New England, particularly in Vermont.

Metaphorically, at least, many of Mr. Bratton's hearers throw away their glass canning jars and rubbers and the labor that home canning involves. For he pictures a postwar period when a housewife would be able to take produce grown in her own garden to her own local locker plant and have it processed by quick freezing.

At the moment, Mr. Bratton warned, the ordinary consumer can not readily obtain a locker. Permission to build them is granted by state branches of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who see that the necessary priorities for locker materials are granted. Today, he said, owners of lockers must be producers such as growers of beef cattle, sheep, hogs, or market gardeners. At present the Department of Agriculture seems to favor the smaller communities where supplies are not readily obtainable, he said.

Postwar Picture

It is possible to visualize a non-producing consumer after the war, however, according to Mr. Bratton, visiting a food locker plant, a selecting a side of beef, for instance, and having it processed immediately for insertion into his own individual locker. At convenient times thereafter his wife could visit the plant and remove from the locker supplies necessary for a complete meal, or to supplement a meal.

Food locker plants are of various types, Mr. Bratton said. His company, he pointed out, is a manufacturer of insulation materials for frozen food plants. One type of food locker resembles a safety deposit vault of a bank with the food compartments along both sides of a central space.

In another type of locker the compartments are arranged on a wheel which may be turned by a push button until the particular consumer's locker moves around to the entrance door. In still another type the compartments are lifted by a derrick arrangement from out of the floor which is actually composed of the roof tops of all the lockers in the plant.

Women's Motor Corps Meetings

More than 100 members of the motorized personnel of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps under the command of Maj. Catherine W. Thayer, are attending a meeting being held in The White Motor Company's Boston Branch auditorium today, where a carefully laid out plan of truck maintenance and conservation was explained by Gerald F. Bracken, Branch Manager.

It was brought out that in the past, several plans of preventive maintenance have been offered to truck operators. Most of these plans did not take into consideration the part which the driver can actually play in conserving equipment and keeping repair costs at a minimum. A step by step presentation of this most important point was outlined and demonstrated with the aid of a sound film entitled "Wheels Away." This film was developed by the company for the purpose of instructing drivers in the proper handling and care of their trucks.

G. E. Pays High for Idea

Payment of $1,000 for an idea useful in war production has just been made by the Suggestion Committee at the River Works plant of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass. Walter Woodbury, one of the workers at the plant, turned in the plan before going into the Army.

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14K Pink Gold Watch 10 Rubies.	135.00	67.50
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Lapis Brooch surrounded with Seed Pearls.	32.50	24.37
Gentlemen's Onyx Ring with Diamond in Center.	67.50	50.63
Ladies' Square Cut Topaz Quartz Ring with 6 Rubies.	87.50	65.63
Ladies' Fancy Ring with 4 Moonstones and 5 Topaz Quartz.	39.75	26.50
Pink Gold Ring set with 3 Diamonds—3 Rubies.	150.00	112.50
Imitation Pearl Ring 14K Gold.	9.75	4.88
WATCHES		
Ladies' 15 Jewel Water-Proof Watch.	74.25	50.00
Men's 17 Jewel Water-Proof Watch.	85.00	72.50
Ladies' 15 Jewel 18K Sport Watch.	77.00	55.00
STERLING SILVER		
Sterling Water Pitcher.	65.00	50.00
Sterling Silver Bowl.	34.00	22.00
Sterling Sandwich Plate.	21.45	15.00
LEATHER DEPT.		
Selection of Hand Bags.	5.00	3.00
Shoe Shine Kits.	2.75	1.50
Fine Leather Bill Folds.	1.65	1.00
COSTUME JEWELRY		
Gold Plated Insignia Jewelry.	3.30	2.20
Pearl Ear Studs.	1.10	.55
Men's Tuxedo Dress Sets.	5.50	2.20
GIFT SHOP		
Imported Glass Powder Jars.	1.50	1.00
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Crystal Glass 9½" Vase.	3.50	2.50

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German Armies Handicapped By Hitler's Political Plunging

Continued from Page 1

now. But they had been left in those exposed fronts too long.

They are not available now at the center where the main pressure is being exerted. On the contrary they are acting as a dragging anchor on General von Mannstein's southern flank denying him a real chance to shift his whole force into the vital gap between the Pripet Marshes and the Carpathian Mountains. That is the gap which must be held if the Russian armies are to be kept at arms-length from Germany itself. It is a wedge-shaped gap—wide on the Russian side, narrowing as it approaches Germany. It is the best military approach from Russia into Germany. And it is also two other things— the only practical line of retreat for the southern German armies, and also their supply route.

Escape Route Squeezed

Perhaps the German High Command thought that the Russians would ignore this approach until they had cleared their flanks of the Germans still clinging to the southern end of the northern fringes. Whatever their assumption, it did not prove correct. The Russians have pecked at the northern and southern flanks. But they have put the bulk of their striking power into the main drive into the gap between the Pripet Marshes and the Carpathian Mountains—squeezing into the German escape route, squeezing against the supply line to the south, threatening to squeeze into the gap before General Von Mannstein can disengage enough of his southern flank to fill and hold it. It's a huge, cumbersome race now to see which army can secure control of the gap—Russian or German.

It would be overly optimistic to think that the Germans have overlooked the danger or failed to make the best preparations they could for it within their limitations. Certainly General Von Mannstein was doing what he could to win that race, as German withdrawals from the Kirovograd sector south of Kiev at the end of the week suggested. But it began to look more and more as though they had delayed too long with these withdrawals.

They have clung tenaciously to the Dnieper bend. They still hold Krivoi Rog and Nikopol and they still have substantial armies—certainly over half a million men and perhaps substantially more—in the lower Dnieper area. Those armies could have been shifted northward weeks ago into a position guarding the gap with their right flank firmly fixed on the Carpathians.

Little Time Left

But the time is short for that now and there is an increasing possibility that General Vatutin and his Russians of the center will force them to swing the other way, defending the Balkans from the Carpathians, but losing the gap and their short supply line.

The Russian drive is sending out claws to the southeast as it advances. One of those claws is already within 40 miles of Zhmerinka on the main rail line to Odessa and another is pointed toward Tarnopol on the same line. But the head of the drive still points due west, pushing on into Poland with the Pripet Marshes covering its right flank and protecting it from any danger of serious German pressure on that side.

Those two points, Zhmerinka and Tarnopol, may well become the key objectives in the great race between General von Mannstein and General Vatutin, for if the Russians can take them they will, to all practical purpose, be across the gap and between the German Armies of the center and the south.

Paying Price of Ambition

It's a battle of crucial importance getting under way. The great question is whether the Germans are in a position to throw enough force into it. So much is still committed to sectors which have lost their importance. As this battle opened it was clear that the German Army's chances for success were heavily compromised both by the demands of other active fronts, such as Italy and Yugoslavia, and also by the residual demands of abandoned fronts which have now lost all but their political value to the Germans.

The price of extravagant ambition was being imposed on hard-pressed German armies. General von Mannstein still has a chance to get himself firmly into the gap. But it is not nearly as good a chance as it would have been had the German Army been able to cut its bad investments long ago and abandon its exposed northern and southern flanks in Russia. Hitler has clung to his bad investments up to this time giving General von Mannstein thereby a worse chance than he should have had, and giving the Russians a more golden opportunity than has yet come their way in the entire war.

Soviets Open Drive to Clear Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

offensive continued on the upsurge.

Advance units of the force which captured Klesov, at the northern tip of the great drive, were plunging deeper into Rovno Province, in the eastern part of old Poland, and reached a point within 12 miles of Sarny.

Farther south from encircled Kirovograd, stronghold for the German forces in the Dnieper Bend, some Soviet forces lunged forward to within 18 miles of Dolinovka, western railway junction which feeds Krivoi Rog.

Troops of Gen. Nikolia F. Vatutin and Gen. Ivan S. Konev, which have joined south of Kiev, meanwhile were within striking distance of Kanev, 64 miles southeast of the Ukrainian Capital.

General Konev's men, the captors of Kharkov, began their offensive Jan. 5, the Soviet communiqué said, breaking through the German defenses on a broad front and sweeping up more than 120 localities.

"Retreating under the blows of Soviet troops, the routed enemy formations are abandoning their military equipment and supplies," said the communiqué. "A large number of prisoners has been taken."

General Vatutin's left wing, sweeping along in a 300-mile arc in the western Ukraine, also moved ahead 15 miles from Berdichev through Tanushpol and farther south passed through Komsomolskaya, 12 miles south of Berdichev. Still farther south, advance Soviet units passed Lipovets, 47 miles southeast of Berdichev and 25 miles east of Vinnitsa.

The wedge being driven toward the Vinnitsa railroad junction was further broadened by the capture of Oratovo, 22 miles east of Lipovets.

Nazis Threatened With Encirclement

Between the two zones of the Red Army offensives, the Germans in the long salient extending east to Smela were threatened with encirclement unless they use the single railroad back to the Dniester as an avenue of escape.

Asserting that the Soviet offensives "are not to be underrated in their menace," Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military analyst, declared in a radiocast that one of the goals of the Russian drive was "either to encircle the German armies still operating in the large Dnieper Bend or at least to force them to retreat to the lower reaches of the Bug River. Concerning the whole situation there can be no doubt that the opponent in no way has given out all his forces and it is not over."

There was no mention in the Russian communiqué of fighting in White Russia, but the German communiqué said Jan. 7 that renewed Soviet attempts to break through at Vitebsk were checked, with 49 Russian tanks destroyed.

A late Soviet bulletin gave additional details of General Konev's successful drive that surrounded Kirovograd. The town was expected to be captured shortly as its garrison lost all hope of supply.

The Russians forced the Ingul River, which runs north and south on the west side of Kirovograd and cut the rail line which runs west to Novo Ukrainka.

"Developing their success, our mobile units captured the railway station of Lelekovka [nine miles west of Kirovograd] and south of this station joined forces with troops advancing southwest of Kirovograd. By this maneuver, our troops completely encircled the town of Kirovograd and German units defending it. The enemy is sustaining heavy losses."

In one day alone, 28 German tanks were destroyed and the Germans lost 13 armored troop carriers and more than 40 big guns.

Associated Press

Drums of Gas and Lubricants at Makin

United States soldiers roll in supplies for troops invading Makin Island in the Southern Pacific. They keep their rifles along—just in case. Landing craft anchored on a coral reef about a mile off shore let the ocean do a major job of stevedoring.

Italy:

Allies Capture San Vittore

Front-line dispatches from Italy said the capture of San Vittore was effected after a bitter house-to-house battle which raged for nearly 40 hours and swirled over the rooftops and through the cellars. More than 100 prisoners were taken in the town alone and at least an equal number were killed.

Across the peninsula, the British Eighth Army engaged in strong patrol activity, the communiqué said, while Allied bombers pounded the airfield at Perugia in Central Italy, blasted an aircraft factory at Maribor in Northern Yugoslavia, struck at the railway yards at Fiume in Northeastern Italy, and lashed at shipping off the Yugoslav coast.

The ground communiqué, reporting that the Allied Fifth Army advance continued along the 10-mile front, said that in one area troops fought their way to the top of a 4,000-foot peak.

American troops pushed north from San Vittore and now are fighting for the village of Giusto, 1,000 yards beyond, while other units reached Monte Porchia, two miles southwest of San Vittore, dominating the road to Cassino.

In other air operations, strong forces of medium bombers struck at rail communications north of Rome, hitting tracks at Pontedera and repair sheds and the gas works at Lucca.

Fighter-bombers and fighters co-operated with the advancing ground forces. In the sweeps over the Yugoslav coast, some merchant vessels were attacked in the port of Makarska, just southeast of Split.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of four Allied planes.

A German radiocast said that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army, was bringing up heavy reserves in preparation for a "large-scale offensive." The radiocast said General Clark had moved his headquarters, the implication being it was closer to the front lines.

From the Air:

U. S. Bombers Raid Southwest Germany

Britain's wooden Mosquito bombers, raiding Germany for the sixth consecutive night, hit targets in western Reich last night without loss in the wake of a strong American daylight attack which Swedish reports said was directed mainly at the chemical city of Ludwigshafen.

Stockholm's Morgon Tidningen declared that the force of hundreds of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which drove deep into Southwest Germany on Jan. 7 bombed the I. G. Farben poison-gas works at Ludwigshafen and that the city "now looks completely flattened out."

Quoting private reports, the paper said block busters and incendiaries were dropped, setting giant fires which turned the town into "a sea of fire."

Stockholm reports also said the twin city of Mannheim was struck.

A joint British-American communiqué released Jan. 8 failed to identify the targets. Neither did the British designate where their Mosquitoes hit.

One American pilot described the daylight formations as "the largest number of American planes I have ever seen on one mission."

In the large-scale American operation, 42 German fighters were shot down.

United States fighters, making a round-trip flight of about 800 miles, accompanied the Flying Fortresses and Liberators to the targets in Southwest Germany. American, RAF, Canadian, and Allied fighters hovered along the return route to give additional protection.

Yugoslavia:

Partisan Force Intact After Banja Luka Fight

Yugoslav Partisans were able to keep their forces intact in withdrawing from Banja Luka after a six-day house-to-house battle, Headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced Jan. 8, and fighting is continuing to rage near that town and Prijeidor.

The radiocast communiqué said that while fighting was going on in Banja Luka, strong units of the 5th Bosnian Brigade stormed and captured Bosnaska Gradiska, about 20 miles to the north, but then were forced to abandon the town.

"Owing to lack of explosives, the big bridge over the Sava River could not be blown up and our troops had to withdraw after the Germans, with the strong armored forces, had penetrated into the town over the bridge and advanced on Banja Luka," the communiqué said.

The bulletin also told of heavy fighting between Teslic and Dobroj in central Bosnia, where strong German forces were said to be attempting to press on into liberated territory.

South Pacific:

Allied Planes Sink Two Troop Barges

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in New Sumen estimated that the sinking of two troop-laden barges in Rabaul's Blanche Bay cost the Japanese 100 killed and wounded soldiers.

Rabaul, once raided by nothing smaller than four-engined bombers, now is being visited daily by the Solomons fighters which tangle with enemy interceptors and go after targets of opportunity as they circle the volcano-ringed harbor.

Allied planes, with the South and Southwest Pacific situation at such a favorable point they can spare the time to hunt out barges, destroyed or damaged 30 along the coast of New Britain and northeastern New Guinea, headquarters reported.

In the Kavieng area of New Ireland, 160 miles northwest of Rabaul, where cruisers and destroyers have been aerial targets recently, another destroyer was bombed on Jan. 6.

Aground at invaded Cape Gloucester on northwestern New Britain, 265 miles southwest of Rabaul, the jungle fighting which rose to such a high pitch earlier in the week has subsided, with the Marine front line at Borgen Bay virtually unchanged.

On near-by New Guinea, Australians moving up Huon Peninsula to join forces with American invaders of Saidor occupied Keianoa Village. The Saidor forces moved south to Sel. That left a gap of 65 miles in which Japanese troops are pocketed.

Under the Sea:

British Sink 2 U-Boats In 8 Hours Off Azores

Destruction of two German U-boats within the space of eight hours by Royal Navy craft while on patrol northwest of the Azores some weeks ago was announced Jan. 8 by the British Admiralty.

Both the underseas craft, the announcement said, fell victim to depth-charge attack, their final minutes being marked by "breaking-up noises" and deep underwater explosions audible to those aboard the British ships.

Macedonia

Continued from Page 1

Partisan informant insists that the Macedonians are as distinct a Slavic people as are the Bulgarians, Croatians or Czechs, and that they have been brutally and unjustly treated by his own Serbian Government.

He declared that he knew of many instances in prewar Yugoslavia where the Macedonians, when entering the Army or public life were forced to assume Serb names.

Own Slav Language

He said that despite the fact that Macedonians had been forced to live under other people's rule for centuries they had maintained a national consciousness and their own particular Slav language.

In connection with this readiness of the Partisans to recognize certain Macedonian rights it is interesting to recall that the first mention of the so called Macedonian Partisans occurred in communiqués from General Tito's headquarters.

It was later disclosed that these Macedonian Partisans who operate in Southern Yugoslavia are in as close contact with General Tito as communication difficulties permit.

In fact, it is probably not too much to say that their major exploits are directed from General Tito's headquarters and are coordinated with larger strategic plans of both the Yugoslav Partisans and the Allies.

Source of Membership

It has been generally believed here that the Macedonian Partisans are mainly drawn from the ranks of the famous IMRO, or Independent Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, whose Comitadji were a constant source of unrest in Southeastern Europe before the war.

Many students of the Balkan affairs insist that these Comitadji were actually Bulgarians supported by Sofia and their aims were pro-Bulgarian rather than pro-Macedonian.

Marshal Broz's Partisan movement, however, apparently disagrees and its members are willing to give the Macedonians a chance after the war to choose how they are to live.

Croquet Popular in 1866

The enthusiasm for croquet, imported from England, began in America in 1866.

Nazis Puzzle U. S. by Little Strike Play-Up

Continued from Page 1

[accepted as Gen. George C. Marshall] strong comment on the value to the enemy of the circumstances of the Army having to operate the railroads were largely ignored by the Nazi propagandists.

This is not intended as a refutation of the military appraisal but merely as a summary of the propaganda aspects of the question as seen in the Nazi-dominated radio and press.

Only 200 Words of Reference

Through Dec. 31, there had been only four brief references to the railroad and coal strike on the German home radio, totaling 200 words. These followed the line that the strike threats showed "plutocratic Jewish rule," rather than using them as proof of American weakness.

After the turn of the year, there were a few additional German references [only three were received here]: but these were of a somewhat different nature. On Jan 1, for example, a Berlin commentary said, "the alleged exploitation by German propaganda of the threatened strike of United States railwaymen is blamed for the failure of American hopes at the end of last year." But even this propaganda line was quickly dropped; virtually no Nazi radio references to the labor situation have been heard for several days.

In the Axis-occupied countries, only the French radio, which is customarily more violent than other transmitters, made much use of labor controversy, using it 16 times in all. But even this was not rated as a genuine propaganda campaign. The Nazi-controlled radios of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland barely mentioned the strike threats.

Of 30 related items on all Axis radios compiled by the Federal Communications Commission, only two took the line that American war production had been impaired by the strike situation. One of these was the Paris Radio, the other in a German radiocast beamed to England.

Press a Possibility

There remains the possibility that Nazi propagandists spread reports of American strikes as evidence of internal weakness in the press of occupied countries, to avoid having the people in Germany hear too much about the strikes. But press reports from European listening posts do not bear this out so far, with the exception of this item from the French paper Moniteur du Centre on Jan. 2, which may have appeared in other papers as well:

"Social troubles continue, (in America) and recent strikes in the steel works and railways forced Roosevelt to take draconian measures and are proof of great confusion among the workers . . . the origin of all present strikes is the increasing cost of living and the workers are constantly claiming a readjustment in wages."

In the Far East, so far as could be determined Japanese radiocasts to Occupied Asia made some use of the strikes, along with racial discrimination and other home front issues. One Shanghai radiocast on Jan. 5 claimed that "the United States is now seething with political and social unrest."

The relative lack of interest of the Nazis in the strike situation on the Axis radios is the more startling in view of the greater propaganda use made of the coal strike of October, 1943. Even at that time, however, the Nazis limited themselves for the most part to talking about the lack of strikes in Germany and the "brutality" of American exploitation of labor.

At least three plausible theories have been set forth to explain seeming Axis apathy regarding United States strikes:

1. The first, advanced by F. C. C. analysts, is that Germany and the occupied countries nearly all had strong labor movements in pre-Fascist days, and too much news of union activity in the United States might cause unrest rather than satisfaction. This is borne out by a study of Nazi-controlled Italian home radiocasts last year. In October references to American labor troubles were carried in brief items, but even these ceased in November and December when strikes in the industrial cities of north Italy were intensified.

Earlier, Lieutenant General Dittmar had advised German radio listeners "not to overrate the importance" of American internal disputes.

2. As Dorothy Thompson and others have pointed out, the Axis emphasis is on American plutocracy, not democracy, and material emphasizing the freedom of American workers to strike would defeat this propaganda line.

3. Perhaps most important, propaganda emphasizing American weakness would boomerang because American armed might focusing on Europe is constantly on the increase.

In any case, Nazi propagandists seem to prefer wedge-driving appeals to those harping on American weakness.

No New 'Band Wagon' For Prohibition Candidate

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP) — Claude A. Watson's efforts to obtain means of travel for his 1944 presidential campaign as the Prohibition Party candidate, struck another snag Jan. 4 when the Office of Price Administration denied his request to purchase a 1942 car.

Recently air transport authorities in Washington denied Mr. Watson's request to travel by plane. Mr. Watson said he needed the automobile for campaign purposes but O. K. Collins, district auto rationing official, said Mr. Watson already has one 1942 automobile.

Bombs Wreck Hannover But Reich City Works On

Continued from Page 1

but they have not been knocked out.

When a city is reintegrated into Germany's war effort, besides factories and machines for production there also must be workers with sufficiently good living conditions to enable them to work. The little an individual needs to keep him in working condition has been proved repeatedly in the bombed cities of Spain, Britain, and Russia, and now it is being proved again in Germany.

Take Hannover, for example. After more than two months' rest from the bombings which supposedly wiped out the city, we find persons living there and working there for the German war industry. Seventy-five to 80 per cent of the houses have been destroyed, but 55 per cent of the 470,000 population are still in the city, including 50,000 bombed-outers who have returned.

Allied bombers, it seems, were particularly unfortunate in Hannover, for although they practically destroyed the city's dwelling places, they did not get most of the vital factories which are scattered around in the suburbs and difficult to spot from the air. Most of the vital factories are working again and probably will have to be picked off one by one during daylight precision raids.

Production in Factories

The Wüller Iron Works is employing all its men, some on production, some on cleaning up, and now is turning out 80 per cent of its former production. The administrative buildings were destroyed or partly destroyed, so office work is done in barracks and in offices that let in rain.

Other factories like the Continental, Hanomak, Edelstahl Hut, Buma Accumulator Works are working on full or almost full production schedules. A few exceptions like the Hackerthal Wire & Cable plant were totally destroyed.

Getting a city and production organized again after heavy bombings is a difficult task which requires all the organizational ability of the Nazi Party with the utmost severity of discipline. Hannover was groggy for 10 days and still is a bit dazed, but it has come back.

Party Organization

In the first days after the bombings persons just left work, disappeared, or were evacuated to the outskirts and to near-by villages. The Nazi Labor Front then issued orders for all workers to appear at given points. Disobedience was severely punished. Party men went through the town seeing that everyone had something to do, withholding food tickets in the case of shirkers.

Signs of life began in Hannover a day or two after the bombings ended. Thick iron beams were still glowing in ruins, and burned autos and streetcars were seen in the streets, when the Sanitary Corps, police and Safety Troops (a sort of super SS) began to search for victims, newsboys began selling newspapers, and merchants reopened what was left of their stores or else put their scant wares on display on park benches. The few remaining restaurants also served their first meals while rescue squads still were searching. At the same time, the factories began to reopen slowly.

After four or five days, hand workers appeared to help construct makeshift shelters, and glass workers arrived from the entire Reich to put in glass or cover holes with cardboard.

Return in Week

In a week, life became more intense, refugees began to return, people began to cook in the ruins, and fire trucks from Magdeburg, Braunschweig, Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden began to depart for their home cities.

Transport companies from other cities then organized a transport network, and Italians—sarcastically called Badoglios—began to shovel away the ruins. Thus the city staggered to its feet for another round with the Allied air force.

At present gas is available. One gas tank was hit by a bomb, but it did not explode because the gas had been pumped out into the main lines.

The city's sewage system again is functioning. Water again is available in the remaining households. Trams and busses are functioning. Department stores which were destroyed in the center of the city have opened branches in the outskirts, but they have so few goods that some persons travel to Munich and Halle to buy. The few movie houses open are patronized only by passing soldiers on leave, as civilians stay home due to lack of transport at night. Telephones are available only to Government or Army officials. An urgent call to Berlin takes as long now as ordinary calls formerly.

80 Bakeries Knocked Out

Eighty bakeries were knocked out, but the four remaining bread factories with some surviving overworked small bakeries are able to supply enough bread for the reduced population.

From the railway station, one looks upon a prairie of ruins. Pools of water cover the ground. The station building was destroyed and tickets are sold in makeshift barracks. But the trains depart as regularly as before, except when a new alarm or a raid on a near-by city causes a delay. Freight cars from the factories likewise are leaving as they did before the bombings.

The post office is in a barrack at the opera house. Telegrams from Hannover to Bremen take four days, letters six days. For a time, letters from suburbs two miles from Hannover took eight days.

Not Yet Knocked Out

These difficulties do not qualify Hannover as a "knocked out" city. The Germans have made every effort to keep its war industry functioning. Civilian needs have been relegated to the background. All tin, cardboard, tar paper, and wood in the city were used to repair war factories and war offices; civilians were left to shift for themselves. There is enough raw material to keep the factories going, though they must save.

Hannover, ts Berlin propaganda constantly repeats, is part of the front, and civilians must adapt themselves to front conditions.

The final criterion as to whether a city is knocked out is whether the workers have sufficient energy and morale to work in the factories.

Defeatism Banned

Gauleiter Lauterbacher is the "general" in this section of the home front. People say he was sent to Hanover to punish people because Hitler once experienced a disagreeable reception. In this way, some persons explain the fact that Hamburg received larger rations after its bombings than did Hannover. Workers in factories who show defeatism and anti-regime feeling disappear quickly and return, if at all, in three weeks, ten years older and much, much less loquacious.

Before the railway station at Hannover, there is an equestrian statue of Ernst August, Duke of Cumberland and friend of Queen Victoria, who became King of Hannover in 1837. Hannoverians regard him as an Englishman and his reign as a "golden era." One night a poem in thick black paint was put under the statue, "Dear Ernst August, Get down from your horse and rule us once again. In these bad times, it is more befitting that Lauterbach ride in your stead."

However, the morale of Hanover's workers still has a long way to go before it will be so low that they will discontinue working at war production.

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Postwar France Faces Fiscal Hurdles

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Consultative Assembly in Algiers has approved Free France's first budget. It provides for an expenditure of 42,000,000,000 francs, or $840,000,000, of which four fifths ($700,000,000) will be spent for military purposes.

Only half this amount will be covered by regular tax revenues and other duties. The rest will be raised by an issue of new state bonds, thus causing Free France's first public debt.

Free France's borrowing of 50 per cent of its war budget gives only a slight foretaste of the financial problems which a French government will have to face after the liberation of Metropolitan France. Few other occupied countries have been as thoroughly plundered and exploited by the Nazis as France.

The enormous tribute payments to Germany and the disintegration of French production have plunged the conquered country into the abyss of inflation. The value of the franc has been reduced to a fraction of its prewar parity, and the French financial system has been thoroughly wrecked. Vichy's financial methods have, so far at least, partly concealed the full scale of French impoverishment, which will come into the open after the liberation of continental France.

Germany's Spoils

The Algiers Committee of National Liberation has submitted to the Consultative Assembly a report on present conditions in Occupied France. According to this statement, the German occupation so far has cost France 720,000,000,000 francs, or $18,000,000,000 at the prewar exchange rate. Another report estimated German requisitions as high as 811,000,000,000 francs, this amount including stocks seized in France, machine tools and industrial production, and food for the Reich, but not including "on-the-spot" seizures by German troops.

Since 1940, Germany not only received occupation payments of 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 francs a day, but did not even pay for food and industrial articles purchased on a commercial basis. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare stated that the German debit balance in the Franco-German clearing amounted to £375,000,000, or $1,500,000,000, on Sept. 30, 1943.

The average French national revenue in prewar years amounted to only from 250,000,000,000 to 260,000,000,000 francs, but the Germans received their occupation payments in steadily declining franc values. However, it is conservatively estimated that at least one half of the French national income was taken away by the Nazis, who, at the same time, appropriated an important part of France's national wealth, estimated before the war at 1,000,000,000,000 to 1,300,000,000,000 francs. German seizure or "purchase" of French property or funds will probably be set aside, as the victorious Allies certainly will invalidate these transfers carried out under duress.

French Budget Deficits

Germany's claims on the French treasury have destroyed all hope of re-establishing sound financial conditions after the war. The French ordinary budget of 1943 foresees an expenditure of 130,000,000,000 francs, of which 110,000,000,000 francs, or 85 per cent, is covered by taxes and other normal state revenues. Yet beyond the ordinary budget, the French state has to spend more than 250,000,000,000 francs to pay the occupation costs and to cover the German clearing deficit. France's total budget deficit amounts to about 270,000,000,000 francs, or $6,800,000,000. In order to come up to its financial needs, the French state is regularly issuing short-term loans, which are taken over by the banks or by the public, and is borrowing heavily at the Bank of France.

In June, 1943, the debt of the Vichy State already was as high as 1,163,000,000,000 francs and it certainly will reach 1,300,000,000,000 francs or $32,000,000,000 at the end of this year. To prevent France from stumbling into boundless inflation, Vichy's financial administrators established what they called "the closed capital circuit," absorbing the major part of the currency newly brought into circulation by short-term state loans. More than two thirds of France's present public debt consists of treasury bonds and bank credits.

The French private banks are organized in a "bank corporation" and are closely controlled by the authoritarian Vichy state. They have been induced to invest practically all their resources in state funds. During the first seven months of 1943, a monthly average of 12,000,000,000 francs in bonds was subscribed by the market. Recently, the state has sold a special kind of state funds—so-called "savings bonds"—directly to the public, especially to the rural population.

Inflation Rocks France

But the "closed capital circuit" has definitely failed to halt the inflationary trend, although it has alleviated its repercussions. In their reports for the year 1942, the leading French bank institutions state flatly that "the previous equilibrium between paper money and bank notes was broken in 1942 to the detriment of the latter. The notes do no more flow back to the banks but remain in circulation, where their action on prices is renewed at each payment, or are hoarded in individual reserves, constituting an acute danger for the value of the franc."

These statements are corroborated by the development of French bank deposits as compared with the rise of fiduciary circulation. While the total deposits of the six leading French banks—Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Comptoir d'Ecompte, Crédit Industriel, Banque Nationale, and Crédit Commercial—have gone up from 96,000,000,000 francs in December, 1941, to 127,000,000,000 francs in June, 1943. Bank note circulation during the same period rose from 256,000,000,000 francs to 400,000,000,000 francs. At the end of July, 1943, a new high of 440,000,000,000 francs was reached.

Only part of the circulation increase could be absorbed by the banks and another fraction was immobilized by bond issues of the state. No wonder commodity prices of rationed goods are steadily going up in France, while free ("black market") prices are skyrocketing.

The French private banks have become dependencies of the state, which controls every bank transaction. The banks have been forced to invest their deposits in state funds. Public and private finances in France are so closely connected that the French postwar government will have difficulties disentangling them. There can be little doubt that after the liberation, the new French government will continue to supervise the banks in order to prevent a financial collapse which would wipe out the savings of the population. One of the first actions of new authorities will have to be the liquidation of German participation in French banking firms.

Balance of Payments

Financial conditions in France, and especially the external value of the franc, will be greatly influenced by and will influence in turn, the development of the nation's balance of payments. In the last prewar balance of payments, a 15,000,000,000 francs deficit in France's foreign commerce was virtually balanced by receipts from foreign investments, by tourist spending, and by foreign payments for French "services," especially for transportation by French merchant ships.

Today, France has lost most of these assets. A large part of the French merchant fleet has been destroyed, during the war the Germans alone confiscating 1,100,000 tons, or one third of the total tonnage. Many of these ships have been sunk. Tourists are not likely to go to France during the first years after the war. French foreign investments have decreased greatly, owing mainly to the loss of French interests in eastern and southeastern Europe. Before the war, French foreign investments were estimated at 130,000,000,000 francs (Poincaré) or $5,000,000,000.

On the other hand, France is one of the few European nations which still keeps large funds abroad, especially in the United States and in the British Empire. At the beginning of this year, French funds in the Anglo-Saxon countries were estimated at between $3,000,000,000 and $3,500,000,000, including the large gold stocks of the Bank of France, shipped abroad during the war.

France, therefore, will be able to pay for badly needed imports of food, raw materials and producer's goods with its assets abroad. Disposition of its foreign investments will facilitate French adaptation to postwar conditions and will help to normalize its balance of payment. However, the recently formed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will take care that, during the first months following the Nazi collapse, "rich nations" like France will not be able to deplete the common stock of all countries by paying for their supplies.

France's large holdings abroad have induced André Istel, a financial specialist, to declare that the franc should not be considered as a doomed currency, especially as dollar and pound have equally declined in purchasing power during the war. Stabilization of the franc should not be difficult.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who passed on here last night, was the wife of the nation's 31st President. The former President was with her in their apartment.

Notification of her passing was sent immediately to her two sons, Allan Hoover, a California rancher, and Herbert Hoover, Jr., a radio engineer.

Since leaving the White House the Hoovers had lived at their home in Palo Alto, Calif., and for the past several years also had maintained a New York apartment.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor Emeritus of Stanford University and one of the Hoover family's closest friends, paid tribute to Mrs. Hoover as "a typical American woman."

"She was a great success as a mother, a wife, a friend, as the presiding lady of the White House, and as an Executive of the Girl Scouts," said Dr. Wilbur.

Mrs. Hoover was the former Lou Henry, daughter of Charles D. Henry, a Waterloo, Iowa, banker.

Both she and her husband were born and reared in Iowa, but they first met on the Stanford campus in California. She studied geology and he studied engineering, and after their marriage they tramped the globe, living in Tientsin, Mandalay, Tokyo, St. Petersburg, and London.

Mrs. Hoover's Washington career began when her husband became Food Administrator under President Wilson. Occupying a house next door to that of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, she was a leading hostess during the eight years her husband was Secretary of Commerce.

After leaving Washington she continued to busy herself with affairs of the Girl Scouts and was an honorary Vice-President of the organization.

Labor Difficulties Stop Newark Paper

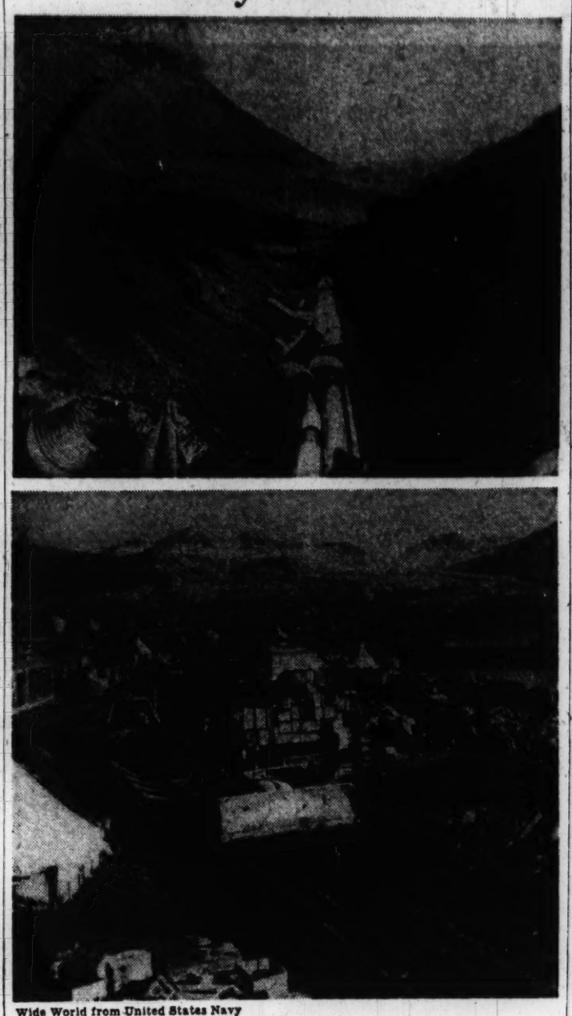
NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Newark Evening News, New Jersey's largest newspaper, suspended publication Jan 7 with the management asserting the printers had struck and with the union charging a lockout.

The shutdown directly affected about 350 employees in the mechanical and circulation departments, but news, business, and advertising departments continued operations.

It was the first time in the newspaper's 60 years of publication that it had been forced to suspend, said General Manager Benjamin J. Foley.

At issue between the management and union is the question of a wage increase. The management said the men were getting $59.85 a week and sought $65.55.

Busy Seabees



Wide World from United States Navy

Construction Corps Always Out in Front

The pipe line shown above is in Iceland and runs from a pier to a United States Navy base. The Seabee "tent city" on Attu in the Aleutians (below) is typical of many of the outlying construction bases. For these workers the war has been a daily routine of skilled work under difficult conditions.

Congress Gains Home Slant On Controversial Questions

Continued from Page 1

inflationary pressure, denies simplification to the taxpayer, Paul charged.

If left in its present form, President Roosevelt is expected to veto the measure.

Senator George took issue with two of Paul's criticisms, rates and renegotiation, said Congress is still struggling with simplification, and did not deal with inflation. His main argument: the American public can't pay any more taxes; the "bottom of the barrel" has been reached.

On subsidies no specific development has occurred other than a conciliatory statement by Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, the Acting Minority Leader, looking to a compromise. But the trend against ending all food subsidies which had already set in before Congress left town, and which runs counter to the vote previously taken in the House, is believed to have been reaffirmed as Congressmen went home and talked to constituents.

Stress on Soldiers' Vote

One of the things on which the home folks are believed to have protested most vigorously to returned Congressmen is the possibility of depriving soldiers of their voting privileges in this year's election. At the last moment a Senate coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats killed the Administration bill for federal control of soldiers' votes, and passed what was in effect a pious resolution urging the 48 States to act by themselves.

Secretaries Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox in a statement this week declared that the military could not handle 48 different systems of ballots, and urged uniform procedure.

It is doubted whether the House will follow the Senate action in turning the whole matter back to the States and after a three weeks' holiday it is expected the Senate itself may reconsider its views.

The rail seizure, the threatened steel strike, and statements attributed to General Marshall and Economic Mobilizer Byrnes are believed likely to revive demand for stronger legislative antistrike action.

Prohibition hearings wil begin as Congress starts.

There'll Be Plenty to Do

A billion dollar a year veteran aid bill is also likely to get to the Senate this month.

The controversial question of whether Social Security contributions shall be frozen at present levels comes up at once in the tax bill.

The second session of the 78th Congress convenes at noon, Monday, and there will be plenty to do.

Mr. Roosevelt will discuss the program with legislative leaders at once.

He is expected to read his "State of the nation" message Tuesday in person before Congress and to include a report on his North African visit.

On Wednesday is likely to come the budget message.

Congress is all set for this new big session that will run right through the next presidential election.

Toscanini Stars in Movie Version Of Verdi's 'Hymn of the Nations'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 — Music lovers abroad will soon have the opportunity of seeing Arturo Toscanini on the motion picture screen, it was disclosed here today, for the eminent symphony conductor has just completed a starring role in a cinematic presentation of Verdi's "Hymn of the Nations."

Mr. Toscanini, who in the past has turned down sizable offers to appear in one motion picture, made his debut under the klieg lights as a volunteer in a film produced by the Motion Picture Bureau of the Overseas Division of the Office of War Information.

The Italian-born conductor was said to have agreed to the somewhat arduous task of motion picture acting because he is of the opinion that the playing of Verdi's attack on despots and tyranny in theaters all over the world would be a blow against Fascism, which he first met and opposed in his native country.

No lines were given to Mr. Toscanini to speak in his initial screen appearance, his role being confined to the conducting of the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra. Other notables in the musical world appearing in the film include the 80 choristers in the Westminster Choir of Princeton, N. J., and Jan Peerce, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera.

The last take on the film was taken Dec. 5, terminating over a month's work in NBC's studio at No. 30 Rockefeller Plaza and at the Toscanini home, Wave Hill, in Riverdale, N. Y. It is scheduled for distribution in foreign countries within a few weeks, but, so far as could be learned, plans have not yet been made for its exhibition in the United States.

Mr. Toscanini turned out to be "a real trouper," it was said by those working on the film with him, and showed a progressive interest in the mechanics of motion picture making. He retained his authority on things musical, however, calling for frequent playbacks of passages of the score to assure himself he had attained the desired effect.

Save Paper!

Save every scrap of wastepaper, including this newspaper. Tie in bundles. The shortage is serious and the lack of wastepaper may affect shipments of ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

City Manager System Found Proving Worth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Political opponents of the city manager plan appear to be giving up the opposition as a bad job. During 1943 not a single city voted to abandon the plan, reports the International City Managers' Association here, and only one referendum was held on the question of abandonment and this resulted in favorable action for the plan.

The only city voting on the question was Bloomfield, Conn. In 1942 voters in that community had decided to abandon the plan as of Jan. 1, 1944. But before the date was reached they went to the polls again and rescinded their action.

In the 13-year period preceding 1943, there were 108 referenda on proposals to abandon the plan. Of these 83 per cent resulted in retention of the plan. In the whole history of the movement only 27 municipalities adopting managership have returned to their old form of government. But a great many efforts have been made to get cities to give it up. Last year was the first to be marked by an absence of such effort.

This abatement of political antagonism to the plan is regarded as a testimony to its practical accomplishments by students of the movement here.

The movement has grown steadily. Each year since 1908, when Staunton, Va., led the march toward managership, has seen the total number of council-manager cities grow. The total for the United States is now 555. There are also city managers in Canada, Puerto Rico, and Ireland.

All this growth has come about naturally. There is no propaganda organization for spreading city manager government. The Association here is strictly a professional society.

No White Sales

Continued from Page 1

if people are to be warm and the war plants kept going.

Even Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes recalled how he used to have to pick the big lumps of soft coal out of the furnace by hand in his boyhood.

Housewives hold out longest because they have to wash the curtains in addition to their already heavier housework.

Pork Bonus Explained

Having given American families a second pork bonus, OPA explained today why it has not completely removed pork from rationing in order to save more storage space.

Left to the law of supply and demand, they say, pork would quickly become scarce in the coastal areas away from the centers of pork production. In addition, millions of brown stamps would be free to create a buying rush for the limited amount of butter and other meats and fats.

Tokens in Use Feb. 27

Use of ration tokens will start on Feb. 27.

After that instead of having to tear out the exact number of stamps to pay for her groceries, the housewife will remove only 10-point stamps and receive change in the form of one-point tokens. Next time she buys something she will use the tokens or even send the youngsters to the store with them.

Use of tokens will make a ration book last twice as long, too.

Cramp's Men Ignore Order To End Shipyard Stoppage

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Ordered to return to work by the Secretary of the Navy, the national head of their union, and the National War Labor Board, 17,000 striking workers at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company remained idle today pending a meeting of the general membership tomorrow at 2 p. m. (E. W. T.).

High union officials predicted that the demands made by Secretary Frank Knox, President John L. Green and the NWLB would end the strike—but not before Monday.

In one of the sharpest rebukes ever administered to wartime strikers by a labor leader, Mr. Green, National President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) ordered the idle employees back to work immediately last night.

Earlier, Secretary Knox dispatched a telegram to both the management and the union in which he said "the work stoppage increases the hazards of our war effort and prolongs the time necessary for victory. I therefore demand as a condition of loyalty to their country the immediate return to work of all employees of the company. . . ."

The work stoppage began Thursday after the company dismissed 42 painters who, company officials said, refused to use spray guns instead of brushes. The painters contended the premium pay for spray-gun work was too low.

Layer-Plastics To Get Wide Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8—An extensively financed research program to test properties of laminated plastics with a view toward their more intensive use in war and postwar industry is about to be launched here, with Dr. Ralph K. Witt, associate in engineering of the Johns Hopkins University, directing the experiments.

The Johns Hopkins School of Engineering was chosen by the 11 major suppliers of laminated plastics who are backing the tests because of its geographical location and the availability of Dr. Witt's services.

According to Dr. Witt, both the War and Navy Departments have expressed keen interest in results of the tests because of the increasing importance of laminated plastic in construction of vital aircraft parts. University spokesmen said laminated plastics were one fifth as heavy as steel of equal size, and unlike steel, which has a uniform structural strength, can be made so that the strength is distributed where it can resist the greater strain.

The tests, which are expected to extend over a period of more than a year, are intended also to determine the potentialities of laminated plastics in making household furniture, radios, and peacetime industrial parts.

PHILANTHROPIES

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For the Protection of Wild Birds and Mammals
155 Newbury Street, Boston
This Society needs a larger fund for its growing educational work and for the maintenance of its Wild-Life Sanctuaries at Moose Hill, Sharon and Cape Cod. Write for information about its varied work.
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Often you can save a great deal of shopping time by planning your trips beforehand with the aid of the advertisements of retail stores in
The Christian Science Monitor

Bibles
THANKS! As the New Year begins our Bible Society would thank all who during the past year have helped by their contributions to make possible our great Christian philanthropy. Your gifts have enabled us to meet every request from Army and Navy Chaplains for Scriptures for distribution among their men. We have equipped Navy Ships and Army Camps with Bibles and Testaments. Altogether more than 150,000 copies have been given without charge. Our hope for the New Year is that our work may merit the continuing support of all public-spirited citizens.
Frank K. Sinclair, Executive Secretary
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The Home Forum

"Mighty through God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH "unconditional surrender of the enemy" in the forefront of public discussion, is it not essential to consider of what this "enemy" is comprised? Surely it is not basically a human personality or group of personalities which is the common enemy, but rather is it the ignorant, spiritually unenlightened, unchristlike thought. Actually, this warfare is not primarily physical. The conflict is between spiritual enlightenment and entrenched and aggressive materialism. Paul entertained a very clear concept of this, for he declared, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds; casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:4, 5).

Not understanding the true nature of the Christ, individuals and nations mesmerized by tyranny, oppression, and dictatorship are far from being motivated by Christliness. "CHRIST. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error," is the definition found on page 583 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Comforting it is to know that this blessed Christ, Truth, "comes to the flesh," comes right where we are, binding up the broken-hearted, purifying the sinful thought, releasing from fleshly fetters, and healing all in need. Having this practical understanding of the Christ we can uphold, protect, and demonstrate it in human affairs until we see the "unconditional surrender of the enemy."

Since God, Truth, is supreme, the only cause and creator, it inevitably follows that error, the opposite of Truth, has no foundation on which to stand—is altogether impotent. Armed with this indisputable knowledge, we need never be dismayed or intimidated by any phase of error, for it has no history, no past, no present or future. Truth's unimpeachable victory is assured!

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Through the consecrated daily study of the Bible and Science and Health, in connection with the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, we can steadily advance in spiritual understanding, fortified with an armor invulnerable to any aggressive threat or attack of the carnal mind.

A Christian Scientist, while thinking one day about what could be done to help win the war, reached the conclusion that war is the outgrowth of erroneous beliefs of fear, doubt, anger, malice, domination, greed and hate entertained in human consciousness. He saw the importance of admitting into consciousness a fuller understanding of Truth, thereby flooding out those evil beliefs of animality which defile and make a lie. As we individually determine to think constructively about world problems, we shall have our part in winning the conflict. We must be alert not to underrate the vast importance of this righteous thinking in its healing effect on the entire world situation. The world stands in great need of the Love-inspired thoughts which refresh, enliven, invigorate, and energize; and we can rest assured that they will prosper in their purpose to sustain, protect, and deliver from all phases of evil.

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We read in Science and Health (p. 66) that "trials are proofs of God's care." As long as we need these proofs, the trials will no doubt continue to present themselves, their scientific solution furthering our spiritual progress. Truth's sublime victory eventuates for each individual as goodness gains precedence over evil. The human consciousness is the battleground where the mental conflict between Spirit and matter, Love and hate, good and evil, takes place, and Truth is forever triumphant over error.

In the Scriptures, we find a forceful illustration of Truth's invincible mastery in the story of Jacob's mental struggle with fear and self-will (see Genesis 32:24-30). When his thought became sufficiently spiritualized, Jacob was released from the offending error, thus permitting him to enjoy genuine freedom to a fuller extent than ever before. Then his name was changed to Israel, a princely title indicating the true significance of his accomplishment.

A point to ponder in this story of Jacob is that he refused to give up the struggle until he had been blessed. It is the human tendency to want hasty deliverance from apparent discord, whether it is called lack, sickness, sin, or war, mere ease in matter being the objective, when our primary desire should be to receive a blessing from the experience, bringing with it spiritual growth. In the midst of the present conflict there are evidences everywhere of a greater expression of love, less condemnation, and more prayerful reliance upon God. Even more significant developments may be expected as Truth constantly and consistently overcomes error.

Each healing accomplished, each sin forgiven, each thought regenerated, is unquestionable confirmation that Truth is triumphant over error. When we dwell in the consciousness of God's ever-present goodness, discouragement cannot enter to argue for defeat or failure, lack of opportunity, or frustrated purpose; and those who stand unreservedly for divine Love are always victorious. They are "mighty through God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF EMMANUEL-JOSEPH SIEYÈS: *A Painting by Jacques-Louis David*

THE CAREER of Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825) was interlocked with historic events and revolutionary change. His years encompass the termination of one era, and the initiation of another. He was no onlooker, nor was he a victim. He was a leader, a fighter, a promoter, a politician.

Many a telling appellation adorns his name in the pages of history: "the Painter of the Revolution," "dictator of art," "regicide" (he voted for the execution of Louis XVI), "Premier Peintre de l'Empereur," "change-coat." While he was revolutionary enough to help despatch the artistic frivolities of the *ancien régime*, he stood in the way of the revolution in art that was due in the turbulent years of the French Revolution. Rather it should be said that he helped precipitate the change, if in a negative way. He molded and fixed the standards, and held fast to his own principles of dry neoclassicism. The youthful exuberance, the initiative and resourcefulness of the young Frenchmen was dammed up by Davidian restriction, to burst forth when the dictator of the arts was hurried into exile.

But he remained, through triumphs and vicissitudes, a superb portraitist. He was keenly observant and painstaking; he possessed great skill in draughtsmanship. Success, fame and the progress of events did not interrupt the calm and poise of his procedure. He had been in exile a year when this portrait of the eminent French statesman and publicist, Count Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès, was painted. The portrait bears the signature: L. David, Brussels, 1817.

Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès (1748-1836) was an abbé as well as a political theorist during the eras of the Revolution and Napoleon. In some respects, his career resembled that of David, responding to changing patterns in history. He, too, was in exile when this portrait was painted.

The picture has come to the Fogg Museum among the treasures of the prodigious bequest of Grenville L. Winthrop.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Recollections of Bordeaux

CLOSE TO CHRISTMAS it was when the *S. S. Roussillon* slipped up the Gironde to rest against a quay. She was a small, stout, old ship and weary after her battle with Atlantic gales. The crossing from New York to Bordeaux had taken fourteen days. Despite, or because of, the storm, I'd never enjoyed a voyage so much. There is an elemental sort of exhilaration about a tumult at sea! Few passengers were aboard—the *Roussillon* was primarily a cargo boat. Her commander inspired confidence. He was a skilled seaman and a rare raconteur. Good talk travelled around his table, at which John Dos Passos sat, and a señorita of sparkling wit, sister to Isabel de Palencia whose book, "I Must Have Liberty," sheds much light on modern Spain.

We docked before breakfast. Bordeaux seemed still asleep. Great casks lay on their sides along the quay. They were white with rime. Rime etched the leaves of artichokes, too, leaves spread in silver rosettes above the stones. Many bunches were carelessly tossed down, waiting to be packed for shipment, I suppose. They gave a garden air to this cobbled, riverside square. Houses, stately even in their present poverty, rimmed the square. They wore lacy iron balconies, painted green, like their long shutters. Their heads were proud under tawny tiles. Their high-ceilinged rooms must remember the lusty laughter of prosperous shipmasters. Now they stood silent, wrapped in frosty dream. In frosty dream the whole place slept like some beautiful, ancient, tinted etching. A cat stepped delicately among the artichoke leaves. His paws made no sound as he moved out over the cobbles, seeking the pale gold patches of early sun.

I shivered inside my coat, left the deck and went in search of a hot drink.

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The taxi wheels whirred briskly. They knew the streets well, soon stopped before the Montré—a small hotel recommended by the captain as "true French." He was himself a Bordelais and proud of his city. Its place in history is high and long! Way back in 16 B. C. the renowned geographer, Strabo, described its great market. Burdigala—so was the city called during Roman days, when the land of France was still known as Gaul. Even in those earliest centuries, letters were loved there and a university flourished within Burdigala's thick, stone walls. Yes, some seventeen hundred years before our time, famous scholars trod the streets of this riverside settlement! Foremost among them was the poet Ausonius, who tutored the Emperor Gratian at Rome, and later became Consul of Gaul. But politics bored him and he returned to Bordeaux, spent his hours more happily under a vine arbor spinning Latin verses.

The Hotel Montré stood in the midst of mellow things! The smell of smoke and good food drifted around it. Donkeys trotted past its door, carrying cauliflowers to the market at the end of the short street. The market was a veritable circus beneath a huge, round tent: bustle and excitement, beasts and humans pushing here and there. Black-haired, bright-eyed women presided over the fish-stalls. They wore round Basque caps, and little gold globes in their ears. The fish were of many sorts, clean and gleaming. Their scales shone like colored enamel in fine designs. Perhaps in this same market Rosa Bonheur had first noticed the beauty of colors, as—a little girl—she trotted about, holding tight to her mother's skirt! From stall to stall they went, filling their basket with orange carrots, emerald cabbages, and ruby beets. Perhaps here, too, she learned how fine hare's fur can be and the droll look of goats. Anyhow, it pleased me to think this and to remember that her picture of "Two Rabbits" was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1841, when this daughter of Bordeaux was only nineteen years old. Her powerful "Horse Fair," at the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, is familiar to many Americans.

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In the afternoon, I climbed the bell-tower behind the cathedral. Bell-towers have a curious fascination and are worth all the narrow, dark steps. This Tour Pey-Berland belongs to the mid-fifteenth century, has been standing there since before Columbus set sail for the New World. Not a soul was in sight when I reached its top. Sunny light flowed over a sea of tiles. No roofs answer the sky like tiles! Under which glistening house-crown had Montaigne slept and which had covered Charles de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et de Montesquieu? What rolling names those Bordelais had and what rolling stones they were, too! By horse this keen-witted Baron travelled over half Europe. From Switzerland to Rome, from Venice to Vienna, and via Holland to England he voyaged, studying the spirit of men's laws. When his findings were published (unsigned) in 1748, the book, "L'Esprit des Lois," at once became a best-seller and ran through twenty-two editions within two years! Then, as now, men concerned themselves over compassion and justice and the core of the rule under which they lived. Godliness and happiness walk together among nations—this already some clearly saw.

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Michel Eyquem de Montaigne, who lived earlier, was no less remarkable in his own manner. As a boy, he spoke only Latin and entered the University of Bordeaux at the age of six! Afterward, he soldiered, travelled extensively, became the intimate of kings, but came back home bearing an aroma of the world. Unlike most office-holders, he was twice elected Mayor of Bordeaux *against his will*. Yet his just and trenchant nature appealed to his fellow townsmen and he served out his terms to their satisfaction. However, not by his public service, but by his pen is Montaigne still potent. On a recent list of "Great Books," compiled by Professor Helen Huss Parkhurst of Barnard College, stand Montaigne's "Essays." Yes, among these "books that are mountain-peaks in the landscape of civilization" tower the thoughts of a son of Bordeaux who passed on in 1592, precisely one hundred years after the "Santa Maria," Columbus's flagship, crossed the ocean! Michel de Montaigne relished the play of philosophic wits. I can imagine him smiling at the men clustered about him—Pater, Santayana, Charles Lamb, our own shy Emerson and sardonic Poe. He shrugs, he strokes his moustache—amused by the magic of a modern woman's choice; for in such congenial company has Professor Parkhurst, herself a philosopher, placed him.

Yes, I can plainly see his crisp smile and hear the timbre of his Latin-tinted voice:

"Messieurs," Montaigne swings on his soles, looks from one to the other, "since by some felicitous legerdemain we have been brought here together, let us complete the business begun long ago. Without more delay, let us initiate a brave and bright New Day."

LUCY EMBURY

January Night

How coldly the city lies: the shadows at its edges
are beaten back by its light. From the hill,
I see its wealth of stars,
as if it were a pool of dark water
reflecting the stars above it.

D. S.

"Puissantes, par la vertu de Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'HEURE actuelle, on entend souvent dire que "l'ennemi devra se rendre sans condition;" aussi importe-t-il de se demander en quoi consiste cet ennemi. Au fond, l'ennemi commun n'est pas une personnalité humaine ou même un certain groupe de personnes; c'est plutôt la pensée ignorante, dissemblable au Christ, privée de lumières spirituelles. La guerre qui se livre actuellement n'est pas avant tout physique. Les forces en conflit sont d'une part la spiritualité éclairant la conscience, d'autre part le matérialisme agressif, enraciné. Paul avait de cela une conception très nette, puisqu'il déclarait: "Les armes avec lesquelles nous combattons ne sont point charnelles, mais elles sont puissantes, par la vertu de Dieu, pour renverser les forteresses: par elles, nous renversons les raisonnements et tout orgueil qui s'élève contre la connaissance de Dieu, et nous amenons toutes les pensées captives à l'obéissance du Christ" (II Corinthiens 10:4, 5).

Ne comprenant pas la vraie nature du Christ, les individus et les peuples que mesmérisent la tyrannie, l'oppression, la dictature, sont loin d'avoir des mobiles vraiment chrétiens. "CHRIST. La manifestation divine de Dieu, qui vient à la chair pour détruire l'erreur incarnée": telle est la définition qu'on trouve à la page 553 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Il est réconfortant de savoir que ce Christ, cette sainte Vérité, "vient à la chair" — vient là où nous sommes, pansant les cœurs brisés, purifiant la pensée, libérant ceux qu'asservit la chair, guérissant tous les affligés. Quand nous avons cette compréhension pratique du Christ, nous pouvons la maintenir, la protéger, la démontrer dans les circonstances humaines jusqu'à ce que nous voyions la défaite de l'ennemi, qui se rendra "sans condition."

Puisque Dieu, la Vérité, est l'Être suprême, l'unique cause et créateur, il s'ensuit forcément que l'erreur, le contraire de la Vérité, n'a pas de base réelle et ne possède aucun pouvoir. Armés de cette connaissance irréfutable, nous ne nous laisserons pas intimider ou consterner par une phase quelconque de l'erreur, laquelle n'a point d'histoire, de passé, de présent ni d'avenir. La victoire complète de la Vérité ne peut être mise en doute: elle est certaine!

♪ ♪ ♪

En étudiant chaque jour avec consécration la Bible et *Science et Santé*, d'après les Leçons-Sermons qu'indique le *Livret Trimestriel de la Science Chrétienne*, nous pouvons avancer sans cesse dans la compréhension spirituelle; ni les menaces agressives ni les attaques de l'entendement charnel ne perceront notre armure.

Un jour qu'il réfléchissait aux moyens d'aider à gagner la guerre, un Scientiste Chrétien reconnut que les guerres ont leur source dans les croyances erronées qu'entretient la conscience humaine — crainte, doute, colère, méchanceté, tyrannie, convoitise, haine. Il vit qu'il importe d'admettre dans la pensée une compréhension de la Vérité assez claire pour chasser les mauvaises croyances, les ombres de l'animalité qui produisent les souillures et les mensonges. Quiconque se détermine à penser d'une manière constructive au sujet des problèmes du monde aide à la victoire. Ayons soin de ne pas sous-estimer la vaste importance de ce penser juste, dont les effets salutaires peuvent transformer toute la situation. Le monde a grand besoin des pensées que l'Amour inspire — pensées qui réconfortent, vivifient, animent, donnent de la vigueur; et nous pouvons être sûrs qu'elles parviendront à leur but, soutenant les hommes, les protégeant et les délivrant du mal sous toutes ses formes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nous lisons dans *Science et Santé* (p. 66) que "les épreuves prouvent la sollicitude de Dieu." Sans doute, tant que nous aurons besoin de prouver cela, les épreuves continueront à se présenter, et leur solution scientifique nous fera progresser spirituellement. La sublime victoire de la Vérité sera reconnue par chacun de nous à mesure que la bonté l'emporte sur le mal. La conscience humaine est le champ de bataille où se déroule le conflit mental entre l'Esprit et la matière, l'Amour et la haine, le bien et le mal; et c'est toujours la Vérité qui triomphe de l'erreur.

Dans les Écritures, l'histoire de Jacob, de sa lutte mentale contre la crainte et la volonté personnelle, illustre d'une manière frappante l'invincible maîtrise de la Vérité (voir Genèse 32:24-30). Lorsque sa pensée devint suffisamment spirituelle, le patriarche fut affranchi de l'erreur qui le tourmentait; il put donc jouir, plus que jamais, de la liberté véritable. Il reçut alors le nom d'Israël, titre princier indiquant la valeur et l'importance de l'œuvre accomplie.

Remarquons que Jacob avait refusé de cesser la lutte avant d'avoir été béni: ce point mérite réflexion. En général, les humains voudraient être rapidement délivrés des maux dont ils souffrent, — disette, maladie, guerre ou péché, — afin de se trouver à l'aise dans la matière; mais nous devrions surtout désirer les bénédictions que peut apporter une épreuve, qui nous fait croître spirituellement. Au milieu des bouleversements actuels, on voit d'innombrables indices de progrès — l'amour s'exprime davantage, on condamne moins, on prie et l'on met toute sa confiance en Dieu. Nous pouvons du reste nous attendre à des choses encore plus remarquables, à mesure que d'une manière constante et logique, la Vérité maîtrisera l'erreur.

Chaque fois qu'une guérison s'accomplit, qu'un péché se pardonne, qu'une pensée se régénère, cela confirme le fait que la Vérité triomphe de l'erreur. Quand nous demeurons dans la conscience de la bonté divine toujours présente, le découragement ne peut s'introduire chez nous pour y faire valoir son argumentation défaitiste, pour annoncer l'insuccès, la frustration, les perspectives défavorables; et ceux qui s'allient sans réserve à l'Amour divin sont toujours victorieux. Ils sont puissants "par la vertu de Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

For Every Other Man There Was a Donkey

WE DIVED THROUGH the door into a cool shadowy arcade. Light sifted through apertures in the beams overhead, and open shops occupied niches in the walls. Each cubicle was exactly like the next in its display of saddles, reins and other accoutrement fashioned of dyed leather heavily embroidered; the stone step, on a level with the floor, was the customer's seat. Within the dim recesses the shopkeepers lounged at ease . . . or sat on pleated legs busily stitching, conversing the while with competitors across the aisle. The street ended at right angles to a similar passage, the street of the slipper-makers. The walls of these shops were bright with slippers of cherry red and canary yellow. The workers sat on low stools, noses fastened to their work blocks, industriously stitching, fitting, pounding, clipping, measuring, and cutting like a bevy of gnomes with hearts set on shoeing the entire populace before sundown.

One passage merged with another, crossed by still others, and if the footing had been precarious on the highway it was doubly so in the bazaars where the passage of a diminutive donkey was a tight squeeze for pedestrians. From the street of the slipper-makers we drifted into the dignified street of the drapers, on through the street of the tailors, the balmy street of the perfumers, the street of the weavers, the dingy street of the smiths, the street of the carpet merchants where bedlam in the guise of an auction rushed furiously up and down. We were wandering around in a futile attempt to retrace our steps when we hit upon an arcade that ended in sunlight.

Series of houses with grilled windows and doorways of sculptured stone fronted the quiet road, in which a tangle of lanes converged. With an idea of getting back on the main street we threw in our luck with one of them until it ended abruptly against the ramparts. The December sun was lowering when we came out of the honeycomb at the far gate of the city. The throng pouring through the great arch had gathered density and noise until, in the market place just beyond, commotion had its climax. The jutting ramparts formed an amphitheatre that was swarming and buzzing with multitudes of Bedouins through whose midst strode camels in stately procession; sheep and goats were homeward bound from pasture, and for at least every other man there was a donkey. . . . On the north side, deep within the shade of pepper trees, were the fragrant huts of the basket weavers; the doorways opposite were festooned with earthenware and green and yellow pottery. We found seats on a bench under the trees, and a grizzled old man in a pink turban appeared with a bouquet of long-stemmed tin cups. . . .

The trees were alive with birds, the vast place swam in golden light, and the white city, its turrets and clustered domes washed in rose, seemed about as palpable as a celestial vision.—From "I know Tunisia," by DARRIS MARTIN. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

Rain In Alaska

The rain is in the wind,
And in the mirrorless
Long day that never ends
It drips upon the hemlocks,
Or it beats upon the rocks
Where the bay bends
And the slim gray birds sit motionless,
Like flowers in a garden, thinned.

The rain is in the wind
And in the passionless
Gray faces of the men.
It offers neither docks
Nor seas, only the rocks,
And spongy moss within the flooded fen:
It binds with loneliness
The sailors pacing in the land's wind.

JOHN ZEIGLER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1944

Makin Island Natives and American Coast Guard Talk Language of Smiles

Work for Servicemen Rising to No. 1 Problem

Nearly 900,000 veterans of World War II have already returned to civilian fields—Stack of bills in Congress on subject—Education and vocational training prominent on program.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The nearly 900,000 World War II veterans that have already returned to civilian life is only a trickle compared with the avalanche of able—and disabled—manpower that is going to descend on this country possibly during this year and certainly next.

Congress is suddenly beginning to realize this and that much more must be done than has been done to provide for the assimilation of these thousands into the national economy.

A stack of bills awaits congressional action aimed to implement and complement the laws already in existence designed to benefit the returning veterans.

There are a dozen or so education and vocational training bills on the docket; more that would provide demobilization benefits for veterans, one that would unify and expand the supervision of veterans affairs.

Already there are laws that provide World War II veterans with free hospitalization, medical attention, low-rate insurance, preference is getting Civil Service jobs, pensions for some, vocational training for others whose handicaps require them to learn new skills.

Co-ordination of Efforts

An attempt to consolidate and co-ordinate the various activities that affect the readjustment and rehabilitation of veterans under authority of the Veterans Administration is being made by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin in a bill introduced by him last month and now before the Senate Finance Committee.

The Wiley bill would increase the authority of the Veterans Administration to include responsibility for returning servicemen and women from the time they started home to their return to active civil life. V. A. representatives would be at every Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Marine Corps camp or discharge station armed with all the information veterans could want on benefits they are entitled to, employment opportunities open, educational possibilities, compensation claims, medical care. Through sympathetic understanding and a complete knowledge of the opportunities and advantages open to servicemen—and how to take advantage of them—the hope is to get all able men and women back into society with the least friction, disgruntlement and interdepartmental red tape.

Job-Training Courses

In the case of disabled veterans the responsibility already rests with the Veterans Administration. It operates homes where ex-members of the armed services may live and receive care. It handles the pensions these disabled veterans get upon discharge, which range up to $100 a month or more in extreme cases. It helps him find a job where his particular disability provides the least handicap. It offers job-training courses for such veterans.

In the case of able discharged veterans there is much less supervised assistance. A mustering-out pay bill passed by the Senate and awaiting action in the House would provide $200 to $500 for demobilized men through the rank of a Colonel. A dozen or more educational opportunity bills — to which more will be added when Congress reconvenes—await congressional action. Generally they would provide from one to four years of educational or vocational training for veterans at public expense.

Preference to Veterans

Selective Service officials are required at present to help returning veterans get their old jobs back if their employers don't seem willing to take them. The United States Employment Service stands ready to aid those who want new jobs. And of course private industry has its own re-employment programs, many of which give preference to veterans.

In practically every discussion here of the war's development this problem of how to get the coming flood of veterans back into society crops up.

It is tied up with talk of military offensives, in discussions of industry reconversion, in debates on manpower utilization. It dominates congressional hearings—and if the number of bills on this subject on the congressional calendar are any indication it will soon force action.

Official United States Coast Guard

Welcome White Man's War Canoes

Navy's task force (above) gives fascinating view to the natives. United States Coast Guardsmen (below) participating in the invasion in conversation with natives. Coast Guardsman in foreground is Lieut. (j. g.) Stephen McNichols of Denver, Colo.

Natives Find Haven From Navy's Bombs

An intimate glimpse of the natives of Makin Island in the Gilberts, showing how they survived the heavy bombardment by the United States Navy and airmen and how they subsequently settled down on friendly terms with the American occupying force is described by Mr. Beaufort, who accompanied the American landing force to the island Nov. 20.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

BUTARITARI VILLAGE, MAKIN ISLAND, the Gilberts. (Delayed)—On the troopship coming over here, we used to wonder what our shellfire and plane bombing were going to do to the 1,700 natives on this Pacific sliver of sand and coral. The Navy's bombardment alone would be the heaviest ever aimed at so small an area.

It was one of the familiar but tragic cruelties of war, this blasting away at friendly people in order to hit your enemies. We used to hope that the defenseless Micronesians and the handful of Europeans had been able to get away to another island or to stay as far as possible from military objectives. Two of the pilots with our convoy were hoping to find their families, residents of Makin.

Today, in this village of pandamus thatched huts, I was told that not a single islander has been killed by our bombing and bombardment. There were some minor injuries suffered, but the only fatalities reported so far occurred when some native boys on a nearby island tried to take apart an unexploded bomb.

I visited Butaritari Village with Maj. Robert K. Ryland, civil affairs officer, who was delivering a truckload of rice, dried fish, barley, canned fish, milk, biscuits, and other foodstuffs formerly belonging to the Japanese. Major Ryland said that the Japanese had been stealing the natives' food for nearly two years. Until the enemy stores were found, he was distributing regular Army rations and the islanders were exploring the mysteries of C and K tins—hash, baked beans, dextrose tablets, beverage powder, concentrated chocolate bars, and other G. I. delicacies.

Exchange of Smiles

It was not until the afternoon of the second day ashore that our troops began to encounter the local population in any large numbers. At first, the main Japanese defenses lay between us and the succession of native villages to the East. But as soon as the Japanese had been driven toward the end of the island, we found the natives—alive and, as the military intelligence pamphlet had promised, friendly. The pamphlet also gave us a brief Gilbertese vocabulary, but our exchanges have so far been chiefly in the form of smiles, waves, and bows. Sometimes the natives salute ceremoniously.

Major Ryland already has several working parties of island men out beginning the job of cleaning up the mess and wreckage left by our shells and bombs.

Considering the concentration of fire, the damage was not as heavy as it had been expected to be. Japanese entrenchments had withstood the bombardment remarkably, but most of the buildings in the target areas I have seen were totally or partly wrecked.

Bomb Shelters Dug

For helping clear away the debris, the natives are being paid at the customary rate in these British islands of 4s. a day.

They had saved themselves, it appeared, principally by staying in their villages which are along the center of the island and inland from the target areas. They had been prohibited by the Japanese from approaching garrisons and defense positions long before our arrival. Some of the Makinese, as we had hoped, had gone to live in nearby Little Makin. A small number had dug bomb shelters where they spent two terrifying and foodless days.

Andrew Joseph Burentarawa, native magistrate of this island for 20 years, told me that the chief indignities inflicted by the Japanese had been forced labor, ruining the coconut crops by cutting down the young nuts and thereby spoiling the copra harvest, and the flogging of natives who did not welcome this extension of the co-prosperity sphere.

The Japanese did not close the London Missionary Society or the Roman Catholic Mission schools, but they introduced a course in Japanese given an hour daily by Kansaki, the former Japanese trader here.

Make Their Own Laws

When the Japanese first arrived in the Gilberts, shortly after Pearl Harbor, they tried to win the friendship of the natives by giving dances every night. Under British administration, these festivities had been limited to twice a week. After a while, the natives discovered that the dances were not so much for their pleasure as for the entertainment of the invaders. So they stopped going.

The Makinese are a self-contained and considerably independent people. Within the framework of British administration which imposes such regulations as a 9 o'clock curfew and the weekly inspection of land and dwellings, the natives live under what might be called a constitutional monarchy. The Makinese are ruled by a hereditary chief, Na Kaiea, but they make their own laws and elect certain officers such as the island kaubures, who are jurors with the power to arrest.

Kaubures are subject to dismissal as the result of popular displeasure. Vacancies in their ranks are filled by popular vote in village meetings at which there is great debate. Social standing is quite a factor in getting elected a kaubure.

The natives pay taxes both to their chief and to the British Government. In return for the Government imposts, they receive medical attention. The taxes are usually collected in the form of copra. Nearly every native owns his own land.

Compulsory Schooling

Besides selling copra when there is a market—the price used to be about £3 10s. a ton and a family would raise about 500 pounds every six months—the Makinese fish nearly every day, sell shark fins, manufacture Panama hats which they also sell.

As in nearly all these islands, schooling is a mission activity. Australian school standards are followed and children must attend school up to the age of 13. Each year, before the war, some island men wanting to be preachers or teachers used to go to Beru or Tarawa (also in the Gilberts) for further training. The Government selects about 15 of the brightest youngsters every year and sends them to the King George V School at Bairiki to learn to be medical practitioners, interpreters, Government office workers, teachers, carpenters, and agriculturists.

The Makinese live in seven villages along the main road which runs about seven miles, from one end of the island to the other. Instead of several rooms, each family has separate houses—one-room living house on low stilts, dining house, cooking house, and bathroom house. Their diet staples are taro, breadfruit, coconut, and fish. Some of the well-to-do also have pigs and fowl. They observe European holidays like the King's Birthday and Easter as well as such local feasts as the marriage of a chief. Their big social events are the dances at which the villages compete with each other—cakewalk a la Makin.

Army Paper Says Troops Want to Vote

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes, published for several hundred thousand soldiers in this theater, declares in an editorial appearing in the Jan. 7 issue that soldiers polled by the Army newspaper are overwhelmingly in favor of participating in the United States elections this year and calls upon Congress to enact a uniform balloting law.

The two-column editorial, a rarity in the Stars and Stripes, expresses disappointment in a Senate-approved measure which leaves soldier balloting up to the States.

Soldiers believe, it says, that "they would be unable to make proper use of the franchise unless Congressmen passed some kind of uniform law making it simple for citizen soldiers to vote.

Question Asked

"They asked the question, 'Can you imagine what percentage will actually vote if each has to proceed through various state methods, most of them not even knowing the requirements of their respective States; the process takes months, and we have little time to spare.'"

The editorial continues, "The writers, members of a single battalion representing every section of the nation, said, 'Soldiers on the front want to fight and they want to vote. . . . We on the front are determined to use bullets and ballots.'

"The theme of other letters has been that men and women in uniform are under the same obligation to exercise the franchise as civilians."

The editorial quotes the majority of soldiers as feeling that a congressman's remark that they were more concerned with the fate of the Varga Girl than with voting was "in bad taste" and that the vote issue was "too fundamental to be made the subject of a wisecrack."

Referring again to its poll, the paper says soldier letters and statements "indicate that they are primarily concerned with the right to vote for its own sake and reflect the belief that members of the American citizen army, even if outside the continental limits of the United States, retain the basic rights and privileges of citizenship.

"They do not feel they are asking Congress for any special privilege. They feel they are asking for a simple right."

It adds that the nearer the soldiers have been to the fighting, the more strongly they feel on the subject, as the Naples edition has received more mail about it than the African editions.

Profit Right Discussed In Highest Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—An assertion that there is "no constitutional guarantee against bankruptcy" or of the right to make a profit was made yesterday to the Supreme Court by Solicitor General Charles Fahy in defending Office of Price Administration price control legislation.

The tribunal also heard Paul A. Freund, special assistant to the Attorney General, defend the constitutionality of the OPA rent control program.

Mr. Fahy asserted that the OPA administrators had made "a valiant, good-faith, intelligent effort" to solve their problems in a way to protect the consumer and to guard against inflation. He mentioned as "casualties" former Administrators Leon Henderson and Prentiss M. Brown and general counsel David Ginsberg, now in the Army.

This produced a comment by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone that the court was more interested in whether "they acted within the law and the Constitution."

Price-control legislation was challenged during the argument by three Boston lawyers — Joseph Kruger, Leonard Poretsky, and William H. Lewis—on the ground that it was an unconstitutional delegation to the Price Administrator of legislative power.

They also contended that the legislation denied the right to attack the validity of price regulations in criminal proceedings and required instead that such attacks be taken to the United States Emergency Court of Appeals.

The attorneys represented two Boston meat dealers—Benjamin Rottenberg and Albert Yakus—convicted of selling wholesale cuts of beef at prices in excess of the OPA maximum.

The lawyers said that the meat dealers had been prevented from making any profit by the price ceilings and that this had put many of them out of business.

More Active Part in Civics Advocated for U. S. Chemists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Advocating more active participation by men and organizations of science in the affairs of the nation, state and community, Gaston DuBois of St. Louis last night recommended the establishment of a competent committee of representatives of the scientific and manufacturing fields for the purposes of studying Government research and manufacturing fields for the purpose of studying Government research and manufacturing activities to enable these representatives to make constructive proposals on policy and scope as well as on budgets.

DuBois, Senior Vice-President of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, made the proposal in an address before more than 500 leading chemists and other scientists of the country meeting at Hotel Commodore last night to pay tribute to him as he received the Perkin Medal from the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments in the field of applied chemistry.

Mr. DuBois argued that it is useless and unbecoming to criticise the activities of city, state and Federal governments unless constructive ideas and a sound program can be proposed, and maintained that in a democracy groups of citizens should co-operate with government agencies in creating a sound national program which would better serve the needs of the nation.

Take Up Civic Tasks

"We, as chemists, should assume those civic responsibilities for which we are best suited," Mr. DuBois stated. "We chemists should take a very definite interest in the use and control of science, and this will lead to an interest in law and government—which does not mean an interest in 'lobbying,' but active attention to the planning for daily living."

One important matter to which chemists should give attention is the patent system, Mr. DuBois pointed out. "The responsibility of the chemist with respect to our patent system is greater today than ever before. In its broad aspects, our patent system has contributed much to American industry and world-wide technological advancements. I approve of the American patent system, but at the same time I recognize that it can be improved."

Mr. DuBois said the changes in the patent system proposed in the report of the National Patent Planning Commission are as important to the chemist as to the businessman or the lawyer, and asked "What are we, as chemists, doing about the proposed changes?"

Cites Rise of the Industry

Questions about the manufacturing activities of the Federal Government were raised by the Perkin medalist: Should our Government in peacetime manufacture nitrates, ammonia, styrene, butadiene, carbide, synthetic rubber, phosphorous, fertilizers? Can our Government successfully compete with industry? "I do not know the answer," Mr. DuBois said, "but I do know that the facts should be obtained without prejudice or partisanship. Why should we [the chemical industry] wait for the lawmakers to give us the answer?"

In urging that the chemist and other men of natural science step out of the laboratory and assume more active participation in the affairs of the nation and community, Mr. DuBois cited the rising importance of chemistry in all phases of daily living and traced the development of the chemical industry from a nonessential stage to one of greatest importance.

"Thirty years ago there was a belief that the business of dealing with chemicals was something for the British and Germans, but not for Americans. The public in the United States did not know much about chemistry or chemists. The press, our statesmen, our bankers, did not care.

"Even as late as 1916, Hossenfelder, the German consul general in New York, in a letter to von Bethman-Hollweg, German Chanceller, predicted American defeat in World War I because of our dependence on Germany's chemical industry. But he was wrong—we did start making chemicals and World War I demonstrated to us not only their usefulness, but that our industry was indispensable to this great nation. Today the acceleration in the rate of growth of our industry is such that no one can keep even superficially informed of our progress in all lines," Mr. DuBois declared.

N. Y. City Homes Still Cold Despite Additional Coal

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Federal and city officials strove last night to alleviate New York City's coal shortage, after investigation disclosed 617 homes and apartments without fuel in near-freezing weather.

Dominion-American Grants Welcomed Fully by Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 8—Proposal for full encouragement of cultural relations between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States has met with enthusiastic response here.

Sponsor of the idea is Dr. Allan Nevins, Columbia University history professor, who is here on behalf of the United States Office of War Information. Dr. Nevins has just announced proposals for the appointment of a joint committee to translate the plan into action.

"The Office of War Information wants more Australian and New Zealand University scholars and teachers to go to American universities after the war, and hopes American university men will be invited to Australia and New Zealand, said Dr. Nevins.

"It hopes also that some arrangement may be made for temporary exchange of journalists between the countries, he added.

Interest in the Pacific

Dr. Nevins foresees the United States taking a more active interest in the Pacific after the war—with the possibility that the United States may be given partial or complete possession of the Marshall and Caroline Islands—and necessarily working in closer partnership with Australia and New Zealand. He envisions the interchange as proving of mutual benefit.

"On the social and cultural side America has much to learn from the orderliness and sobriety of Australian life," Dr. Nevins declared. "Australians have a homogeneous society that generates much less friction than is found in other societies."

Following swiftly on the Nevins announcements, the Sydney Sun came out with a special front-page editorial declaring "This proposal goes to the root of post-war international relations."

Full Understanding Needed

Even between Australia and New Zealand, separated only by the narrow Tasman Sea, there is at present a lack of that full understanding which should be expected between two members of the Empire whose interests are so closely related.

It is true that the war has brought the two Dominions closer in outlook, but there remains urgent need for a closer association.

That undoubtedly influenced the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, in bringing about the Australian-New Zealand Cabinet conference, scheduled to start its sittings here on Jan. 17, when ways and means of bringing policies into line will be investigated.

Cheating via Food Tokens Not Expected by OPA Head

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Price Administrator Chester Bowles discounted Jan. 6 the possibility of illegal use of the new ration tokens OPA will introduce Feb. 27, declaring, "I simply don't believe that the rank and file of the American people cheat."

The American Transit Association has asked the OPA to change the size of the tokens, to be given in change for ration stamps in food purchases [they will be smaller than a dime], stating they will "create chaos" within the nation's domestic transit systems.

Swiss Fliers Guide U. S. Plane to Safety

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 8

An American bomber in trouble over Switzerland was guided to safety yesterday by Swiss aviators, the newspaper Der Bund said.

The plane, which first caused an air-raid alert here, endeavored to land near Bern, but the airfield was too small. Swiss fliers, recognizing the difficulty, signaled to the Americans, and a Swiss escort plane guided the big bomber to a big field near Zurich, the newspaper reported.

British-American Film Plan Sees Big Central Europe Field

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—A British-American alliance on the world distribution of motion pictures with expectations of a rich future harvest in Central Europe is being sought here by British film interests.

Barrington Gain, a financial advisor to J. Arthur Rank, heir to one of England's greatest fortunes and heaviest individual investor in the British film industry, said in an interview this week that he was here for the specific purpose of developing an agreement on European distribution.

"We hope to definitely establish a working agreement which will give British films an equitable part in European film sales," he said.

"It is hoped that the commercial film interest of the two countries can come to some agreement which can later be submitted to the governments of both nations for approval."

Mr. Gain said that the British film industry, which up to now has been loosely knit, is consolidating its forces for a postwar drive on world markets, including the United States.

"We have never been satisfied with the meagre distribution of British films in the United States and feel that our product deserves better handling. One of our purposes is to obtain a better sales organization here."

After meeting film officials in New York, Mr. Gain expects to go to Hollywood where he hopes to lay the groundwork for the alliance on European business before he returns to London.

Senators Join Move For Furlough System

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Amid reports that the Army is moving to relieve troops in isolated outposts, Senate Democrats and Republicans joined today in urging the establishment of a furlough system for battle-weary men long overseas.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio told a reporter the believed the War Department should make some provision for short furloughs for men who had seen at least two years of foreign service.

Senator George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland said he, too, felt that arrangements could be made for furloughs that would not interfere with the war effort.

Congress heard informally that the Army already has acted to replace many of its garrisons in Alaska, the Caribbean, Iceland, and other outposts in this hemisphere.

Nelson Is Asked to Act On Paper-Burning Reports

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, has been asked to take immediate action on reports that Federal agencies here have been burning waste paper in the City Sanitation Department's incinerator.

The request was made Jan. 3 by Edwin S. Friendly, National Chairman of the Waste Paper Salvage campaign of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, after the New York Daily News said that the Office of War Information, the Office of Price Administration, and the Federal Works Agencies had burned 423,500 pounds of paper in the past six months.

Doughboy Diaries Making AEF Most Literary Army in History

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN ITALY, Dec. 26. Delayed. (AP)—The present American Expeditionary Force must be the most literary Army in history.

Beneath thousands of olive drab shirts beats the heart of a would-be author. They read a lot and they write a lot.

There is a great awareness among the troops that they are getting an inside view of one of the great upheavals of world history. Thousands are setting down their impressions of what they see and hear. Much of it will never see print but in time to come this material will have an increasing personal value and some of it will be of historical value for those people who want to know in detail how soldiers really feel and act at the time they're fighting.

Some of their diaries are merely a series of technical notes, others are simply a record of movements and actions almost as devoid of emotion as a railroad timetable. But many have gone below the surface to tell in a moving way—moving because the writing is honest and simple—what the war has been to them and those around them.

Ration-Token Size Is Kept Secret

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—Uncle Sam's new ration tokens were unveiled to newsmen and photographers Jan. 6, a half-billion of them or more, but until they are in circulation, size of the tiny plastic coins must remain a secret.

The red and blue discs—they come in the two colors—are being manufactured by the Osborne Register Company here. Some 2,000,000,000 will have been made and distributed by the time they go into use, Feb. 27.

The factory has been working top speed for 24 hours a day, seven days a week for several months.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

This Thing Called Charm

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

What is that something which some players have? For want of a better name it may be called charm. It has nothing, essentially, to do with their acting ability, apart from giving interest to everything they do on the stage or screen. Technically they may not even be well equipped as compared with accomplished players who might be listed, but shall be nameless. But as persons these members of the charm school have everything, in the eyes of their admirers.

Charm is a quality so personal that it makes its own rules. Older playgoers will recall Maude Adams, who could fill a theater regardless of the nature of the play in which she appeared. As Babbie in Barrie's "The Little Minister" she delighted audiences with an elfin grace that all who saw her can recall to this day. She seemed to light up the whole stage when she appeared on the scene, and left it a little shadowed when she made her exits.

* * *

Then there was Nora Bayes, who could sing as well as act. She had a flair for satire, as will be recalled by those who saw her in the Cohan revues. Unlike Maude Adams, who had a faery something, Miss Bayes was as friendly as your girl cousin. She had an extraordinary warmth of expression that embraced the whole audience, and set playgoers to talking back at her, even as audiences today speak to Ray Bolger while he is doing one of his pantomimic dances.

The theater has had these charmers ever since the stage began, as any inquirer may discover for himself. Shakespeare as an actor must have been an agreeable person. Audiences at the Globe very likely warmed to him in his favorite part of Adam in "As You Like It," a fat role if there ever was one. Though Orlando's elderly friend is on the stage for only a few minutes in each of the acts, he is the center of interest all the time he is on view. Molière, similarly, must have been a continual source of pleasure as an actor, judging from the delightful parts he wrote for himself.

* * *

And what of today? Consider how often an agreeable memory of a play or film centers about a minor player. Taking the stars for granted, it is interesting to consider how much we owe to the less prominent players. Not one spectator in a dozen at the first night of the revival of "A Connecticut Yankee," probably, had ever been aware of the abilities of Vera-Ellen as a spritely comedienne and dancer, but everybody was talking about her before the evening was over. Within a week Hollywood studios were bidding for her services. She simply ran away with the show, because of her winsomeness and humor.

Anne Baxter, who has played several glamour girls in pictures during the past year, had seemed a perfect product of the makeup experts and dressmakers, yet what could be prettier than pretty, when all the girls are pretty? Then she appeared as a peasant girl in "The North Star" and for the first time exerted her full quality. We cannot believe that she will be turned into a clothes model again. As the Russian Marina she seemed to be all that a peasant girl could be in the way of simplicity, naturalness, and winning girlishness.

Henry Daniell, appearing now with Katharine Cornell in "Lovers and Friends," is one of those to whom the writer always responds. In the new play he acts the role of a self-sufficient playwright who plays the star part in the little improvised scenes into which he turns every encounter. Perhaps these charmers are like that in their own persons, and we like them especially because we get to know them on the stage as complete individuals apart from the roles in which they appear.

* * *

For flavor there is Barry Fitzgerald, once of the Abbey Theater, who in recent years has been bringing his Irish humor to small parts in films. Joan Fontaine, now a featured player, exerted her particular appeal from her earliest appearance on the screen. Mary Martin, with whom the films did nothing important following her fine work in "The Great Victor Herbert," now is starring on Broadway and exerting plenty of charm while Hollywood sighs. In "The Merry Widow" revival there is a young Russian dancer, Lubov Roudenko, who takes over the show each time she appears, and only a resolute conductor is able to recapture it. Her conquest of the spectators is not merely because of her expert ballet work but because of her innate joyousness.

No need to proceed. Any interested playgoer can make his own list of charmers.

Giano

Sally Kamin

From Primitives to 'The Eight'

By Caryle Burrows

New York

Paintings of the early Renaissance and of the early twentieth century are being shown in two displays of conspicuous interest at the present time. The former, which consist of 13 Italian religious pictures, comprise a recent bequest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art from the late Maitland F. Griggs, New York lawyer and art collector. They have been hung in an intimate room, Gallery E 15 at the museum, to remain for an indefinite period.

Mr. Griggs specialized somewhat in the primitives of Siena and Florence and preferred intimate to large-scale works. The gem of his collection, Sassetta's "The Journey of the Magi," with a miniature procession of Kings and their entourage passing through a mountainous landscape, is only a few inches in height and breadth, and so are the works of the artists Daddi, Barna di Siena, Francesco di Giorgio and others.

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These pictures appear with charming effect in the gallery, which is painted a deep sapphire blue and trimmed with a valance of red and gold. The rich colors and gilded backgrounds in several of the paintings lend them a jewel-like effect in the presentation.

With "The Journey," from fifteenth-century Siena, the most famous of the Griggs pictures, there is a tender little "Annunciation," showing an angel appearing before the Virgin in a room with a miniature view of a landscape. Belonging to the studio of the Florentine Fra Filippo Lippi, it is filled with the devotional sentiment typical of that artist.

Also notable among the pictures, and with a touch of grandeur in its miniature scale, is the "Crucifixion," a tragic and impressive composition of the high Renaissance, from the workshop of Masolino, a fifteenth-century Florentine. In glowing colors are two little scenes of the life of Saint Catharine by Bernardo Daddi, another Florentine, whose interpretations, like that of the "Crucifixion" exhibit a pleasing blending of realism with exalted narrative painting.

* * *

Four small portraits of Saints Andrew, Bartholomew, Matthias and Thomas represent the archaic style of Simone Martini, with monumental forms on backgrounds of burnished gold.

Six centuries and a world of difference in feeling, style and subject matter separate the Griggs pictures from the paintings of "The Eight," an American group of the early nineteen hundreds, at the Brooklyn Museum. This presentation, attractively arranged in the form of eight separate displays and resembling as many one-man shows, recalls the association of progressive painters headed by Robert Henri, John Sloan and George Luks and including Arthur B. Davies, Charles Prendergast, Everett Shinn, W. J. Glackens and Ernest Lawson. It is filled with spirited pictures of the life of the period, continuing to a relatively recent date the museum's program devoted to noted artists and significant developments in the progress of American painting.

* * *

These artists were determined to investigate new channels of subject matter and they found them not in the world of imagination nor in the refinements of studio painting, but in the world they lived in. Chief satisfaction with the show arises from the concentration in the choice of subjects — including street scenes, café subjects, portraits and landscapes — which reflect the major interests of the group at the time of their initial association.

The display is well dotted with vivid reports of life—many of which appear conspicuously romantic at this date—shown by "The Eight" in their first—and only—exhibition at the old Macbeth gallery in 1908. Among the outstanding pictures are the "Chez Mouquin" by Glackens, from the Art Institute of Chicago; the "Old Duchess" by Luks, from the Metropolitan Museum, and Sloan's "Dust Storm" and Henri's "Laughing Girl" from other collections.

Dance Books for Sale—I.

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

Fifteen years ago when Sally Kamin began to specialize in dance books, and the Kamin Bookshop of Fourth Avenue became the Kamin Dance Bookshop in the Barbizon-Plaza Building, dancers were amazed at the number of published works on the dance.

"We dance with our feet," some of them said. "Why should we read about it?"

Soon they began to say: "I'm going to buy one dance book a year and collect a library." Then they dropped in more frequently, and didn't wait a year to buy, or read, a book.

Since then dancers have grown up, realizing that they dance with their minds, and the Kamin Dance Bookshop has grown in scope and influence. Today, in the little street-side shop at 1365 Sixth Avenue, it has probably the largest moving stock of dance books in the United States, one matched only by Cyril W. Beaumont's famous shop in London. And there is some question whether he has as many books on other phases of dance than ballet as she does.

* * *

This is a personal bookshop in the best sense of the word. Sally Kamin, with a touch of red on somewhere, gives consultation and guidance to all comers, buyers and browsers alike. She handles a correspondence that is always about two folders ahead of her—requests of the most curious kind from all corners of the earth. But of that, more later.

Time was when Captain Martin Kamin, a specialist in film literature and the Slavic languages, was an active partner. But for over 10 months now he has been in North Africa, or vicinity, and Sally Kamin carries on without him.

She was born in the Ukraine, but came to the United States as a child, grew up in her beloved New York, and earned both a B.A. and an M.A., the one in English and the other in theater, at Columbia University. Always interested in dance as a part of theater, as movement on the stage, she studied stage dancing, including ballet and Oriental techniques. She was at one time a member of the Wisconsin Players, and later of the Triangle Theater in New York. She speaks French and German fluently, has forgotten most of her childhood Russian.

* * *

When Sally and Martin were first married they studied at the University of Geneva for a year. Then they rummaged around Europe for books, for they planned to open their little shop of good used books of all kinds on their return. And until the war they continued to take occasional journeys abroad to do some browsing on their own account, picking up rare editions, prints, etc., in Paris, Milan, London, everywhere such things were to be found. Now Sally Kamin has some items that cannot be replaced, and some that she could hardly bear to part with.

The stock is still constantly nourished from England, India, Russia, Morocco, from sales of private libraries, from catalogs, and from new publications in the United States. (The Kamins have done some publishing of these.) There are books on art, theater, puppetry, and Captain Kamin's own cinema collection, but the main body is on dance. And very comprehensive it is.

There are shelves on ballet, current best sellers and books now out of print; shelves of histories of dance; others on costume and stage design, music for the dance; still others on modern dance, body rhythm and mechanics; in all languages; on Spanish, Oriental and other racial forms. Folk and social dancing are well represented, and tap, ice ballet, and so on.

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In the back of the long, narrow room are the treasure-shelves—worn brown volumes with flourished script—and not the least of these is the section on Anti-Dancing. One, published in 1684, declares itself "An Arrow Against Profane and Promiscuous Dancing, Drawn out of the Quiver of the Scriptures." As late as 1904 was published in New York a stern admonition called "The Immorality of Modern Dances"—"To the Well-Minded and Loving Parents of America." The text is illustrated by warning pictures showing a young woman's downfall by the ballroom route.

But John Weaver of London and an earlier day was less Puritanical, for whereas his Chapter Two is on "Objections Against Dancing," Chapter Three allows that the objections can be answered.

An extremely rare (Pro-Dance) volume is the "Code Complet de la Danse" of Carlo Blasis, which was translated in the American Dancer (now Dance Magazine) some years ago. Another novelty is a portfolio containing a contract, a letter, and miscellaneous documents in Italian, signed by Marie Taglioni. Still another portfolio contains satirical lithographs of Taglioni in "Flore et Zephyr," by Théophile Wagstaff. This item, which originally sold for $800 at auction, can now be bought for a mere $250. Arbeau's "Orchesography" is there. And (on other shelves) the writings of the great French ballet critic, André Levinson, the famous Zorn's Grammar of the Dance, and Mary Wigman's "Deutsche Tanzkunst," for examples.

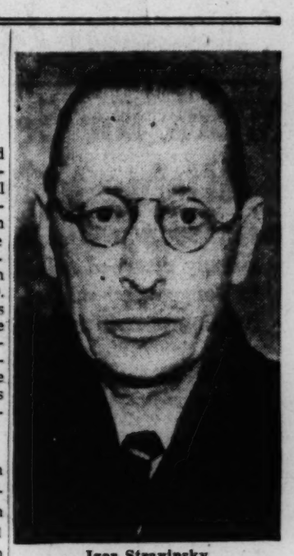
* * *

But the details can be found in the catalogs (title of Dance-omania), the first of which, on Dance in General, was issued 11 years ago. Number Nine, which has been out two years, is on Rare and Scarce Books on the Dance; and Number Ten, now in preparation, is to be on Dancing of the United and Neutral Nations.

In a showcase over the stairway to the permanent art gallery in the basement are choice miniatures, tiny prints, objets de danse, and priceless cartoons. The art collection is lively with color, line, humor, and artistic as well as dance interest. The entire shop is in effect a gallery, from the window-preview throughout. Old handbills, programs, photographs, scrapbooks, souvenir programs, and the latest dance magazines are distributed over walls and counters.

There are even dance greeting cards for sale.

(To be continued.)



Igor Stravinsky

Who as guest conductor with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 14-15, will present a program of his own works, including two novelties, "Four Norwegian Moods" and "Circus Polka."

'Norma' at the Metropolitan

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Announced for last season, but postponed for reasons never made public, the Metropolitan's revival of Bellini's "Norma" has finally come to pass, amid signs of an audience enthusiasm scarcely supported by critical comment. Though "Norma" remains one of the most celebrated of Italian operas, it has figured in only nine of the Metropolitan's past 58 seasons, and in one instance—its first appearance in this house—it was given as a benefit for Lilli Lehmann and was outside the subscription. The latest revival has emphasized anew the difficulties of casting that presumably have been the cause of the long waits between the opera's periods of activity at the Broadway house.

The Metropolitan has known, in fact, but four Normas. Lilli Lehmann, the first of these, sang the role in New York but three times, once at the benefit of Feb. 27, 1890, and twice in the season of 1891-92. These were performances in German. Betty Frank was the Metropolitan's first Adalgisa, Paul Kalisch its first Pollione, and Emil Fischer its first Oroveso. Of course there had been various earlier Normas in the pre-Metropolitan days of the Park Theater, Niblo's Gardens, Palmo's, and the Academy of Music. Maretzek opened the last-named of these with "Norma" in 1854, and had for the roles of the high priestess and the Roman pro-consul none other than Grisi and Mario.

* * *

But the Metropolitan had given opera for seven years before the Lehmann benefit that began "Norma's" history there. After the two further German performances of 1891-92, the Bellini work lapsed from the repertoire for 35 years, perhaps the longest period of silence for any work that was subsequently heard again. The visiting Chicago Opera Company broke the interval with two performances at the Lexington, in 1920, that are remembered for Rosa Raisa's Norma and Gino Marinuzzi's conducting. It was not until Nov. 16, 1926, that the work came back to the Metropolitan with Rosa Ponselle as Norma, Marion Telva as Adalgisa, Gicomo Lauri-Volpi as Pollione and Ezio Pinza as Oroveso. Tullio Serafin conducted. That revival continued for five seasons, with some changes of cast but always with Miss Ponselle as Norma.

By 1932-33 the Druid opera was gone, and not until 1936-37 was there another revival, with Gina Cigna in the title role, and with the parts of Adalgisa and Pollione entrusted to Bruna Castagna and Giovanni Martinelli. There were two performances that season and three in the next, but the detail that is most remembered after six years is a stage contretemps at one of the performances, when Pollione's sleeve caught in the tresses of Adalgisa and removed her wig, so that Mme. Castagna finished the act wearing, so to speak, her own hair.

* * *

Last week Zinka Milanov emerged as the Metropolitan's fourth Norma. There had been talk of performances with Dusolina Giannini and Kerstin Flagstad as the priestess in the meantime, and one with Miss Giannini had actually been announced, but she was reported indisposed and "La Bohème" was substituted. Of sopranos since Flagstad's day at the Metropolitan, Mme. Milanov alone had sung the part elsewhere and seemed by virtue of her opulent voice the most likely to succeed in the part. She did have a fair measure of success. "Casta diva," in particular, was smoothly and sympathetically sung in a grateful use of the half-voice. But Bellini's bravura did not come easily for her. There were simplifications and curtailments, as there have been before. (Neither Ponselle nor Cigna sang the part as written. The South Slav soprano gave a conscientious account of the role, without transcending a kind of routine.

The Adalgia of Mme. Castagna was again generally admirable. So, too, the Pollione of Frederick Jagel, who had sung the part in some of the Ponselle performances, though his voice and style were not as lyrical as they once were and he was best in moments when the music permitted him to be stentorian. Norman Cordon's Oroveso was a towering figure and he sang well, if without the volume to make his two airs with the chorus as resounding as they might have been. Thelma Votipka and Alessio De Paolis filled minor roles. Lothar Wallerstein's staging, using the old Urban settings, was traditionally pictorial. The musical leadership of Cesare Sodero was refined and otherwise competent. But the score had more of glow under Serafin.

Stage and Screen

John Golden is to produce "My Dear Bella," a new play by Arthur Kober, which utilizes some of the character that appear in his New Yorker stories.

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Fred MacMurray and Paulette Goddard are to be featured by Paramount in "Practically Yours," a modern romantic comedy by Norman Krasna.

* * *

"Silver Lining" will be the title of the film biography of Marilyn Miller, popular musical comedy star of some years ago, to be made by Warner Brothers.

* * *

A new melodrama by Edward Chodorov, "Decision," will be presented in Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 21, preparatory to a New York engagement.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK FINAL PERFORMANCES SATURDAY, JAN. 15 MATINEES WED. and SAT.
SEAT SALE WILBUR THEATRE BOX OFFICE ALSO AT OPERA HOUSE
Enclose Remittance and Self-Addressed Envelope With Mail Orders
Eves. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c. Wed. Mat. $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c.
Sat. Mat. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c (Tax Inc.)
SIGMUND ROMBERG'S GREATEST TUNES with the famous singing male chorus
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
EVERETT MARSHALL
(Former Baritone with New York Metropolitan Opera) in the Outstanding operetta of the 20th Century
THE STUDENT PRINCE
FRANK HORNADAY—LAUREL HURLEY
DETMAR POPPEN—NINA VARELA
PERCY HELTON—GLORIA HOPE—WILLIAM PRINGLE—SYLVIA RUSSELL—RAYMOND JACQUEMOT

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TODEWICK VROOM presents
The NEW OPERA COMPANY
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ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
Production under the supervision of MAX REINHARDT
Production Directed and Staged by FELIX BRENTANO
New Musical Arrangement by ERICH WOLFGANG KORNGOLD
Dances by GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAIL ORDERS NOW: Eves. (Mon. to Fri.) 3:30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10. Sat. Eve. 3.85, 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10. Wed. and Sat. Matinees 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10. Tax Incl.
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WILBUR BEG. MON. EVE., 8:30 MATS. 2:30 2 WEEKS ONLY
CARLY WHARTON and MARGARET WEBSTER
EVA JOSEPH
LE GALLIENNE • SCHILDKRAUT
IN A NEW PRODUCTION OF CHEKHOV'S COMEDY
"The Cherry Orchard"
WITH A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY
Staged by MISS LE GALLIENNE Designed by MOTLEY
MAIL ORDERS SEATS WED. EVES.: Orch. 2.75; Bal. 2.20, 1.65; 2nd Bal. 1.10. WED. & SAT. MATS.: Orch.: 2.20; Bal. 2.20, 1.65; 2nd Bal. 1.10.

BOSTON

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RES. SEATS $1.10 - $1.65 $2.20 and $3.30
MAT. Also Tomorrow
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ONLY 4 MORE DAYS LEFT
Seats Available All Shows
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ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL 1:45 & 8:00 LATEST NEWS
Mickey Rooney Judy Garland
"GIRL CRAZY"
Richard Arlen "SUBMARINE ALERT"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
"IN OLD OKLAHOMA"
Sunday-Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday
"SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY"
"Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond presents
Tues. Eve., Jan. 11—Jordan Hall
Song Recital—Baritone
Robert Hall COLLINS
JAN. 16—SUN. 3:30—SYMPHONY HALL
SERKIN
World-Famous Pianist's Only Recital
Remaining Tickets Till 6 P. M.
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Radio in the Classroom: Will Step Up Teaching Keeping Youngsters in School, Is Claim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Though radio is in use in many schoolrooms across the United States—yet, radio-in-school is still a long way from being generally accepted, it was brought out at the 7th Annual School Broadcast conference held here recently.

Thousands of teachers don't yet see it as a teaching aid, it was said. Some think it a time-waster. And many fear it as a competitor. But there is not the slightest danger, it was maintained in a teachers' "clinic," that the radio can supplant the teacher. It can, however, lighten her load.

But the teachers aren't the only objectors to using radio in school. In many places taxpayers decry it as unnecessary expense, and parents are all too apt to exclaim, "Johnny goes to school to learn, not for entertainment!"

Also Educates

Radio does entertain, said teachers at the conference, but it also educates. It arouses children to want to do more reading, writing, and research work than even the school program demands.

As for taxpayers who understand what radio can do, down in Texas where a Texas School of the Air has proved itself, the taxpayers preserved the radio program for the schools, it was reported, when the Legislature thought to lop it from the state budget as a war economy. One hundred thousand parents and teachers and club groups—taxpayers—intervened with the Legislature. The Texas School of the Air remained.

On the "entertainment" argument, Miss M. Medora Roskilly, Assistant Director of the Vocational and Adult Education School at Racine, Wis., declared schoolrooms need to entertain, need to make education more interesting, more thrilling. Where it's not possible to have a radio, she recommended that teachers get out dust-covered phonographs, or projectors, and use them.

Not Merely Talk

"Almost every school in Wisconsin has a projector or a phonograph," she said. "They had been put away because we thought we didn't have time, thought we had to stand and talk in order to teach. Now we are using them. Now we see that we can bring in things outside the classroom to help.

"Teaching school is difficult today," Miss Roskilly declared. "Children 12 to 18 years of age are going into industry, either with after-school permits or permits that allow them to work part of the week. Children who work in factories are no longer children, but adult-minded, and they have to be treated as adults. As never before teachers must recognize this problem, and meet it. Education must have a thrill. Children must come into a schoolroom that will give a lift to their voices and a gleam to their eyes, to something new—not just the same old thing.

"You and I had better be pretty busy during the coming year and in years to come," she warned the teachers at the conference, "moving into new realms and meeting new challenges, in order to keep boys and girls in school, in order to get them to return to school as adults, because they know we know our stuff and are presenting it in an interesting way."

An Akron, Ohio, teacher at the "clinic" told how the schools there have a Junior Town Hall Meeting of the Air once a week. Philadelphia reported a similar one, and said the Woman's Club liked it so well they took steps to have a Town Hall Meeting of their own.

The clinic finally listed seven reasons why radio should be used in the schoolroom. Radio, said the teachers, provides:

(1) Variety in classroom presentation.
(2) Keeps the curriculum up to date.
(3) Brings in facilities for educating that would not otherwise be available
(4) Points out need for good, clear speech.
(5) Carries the school into homes for parents who can't visit school.
(6) Teaches intelligent listening to radio, that will hold over to the home and later years.
(7) "Motivates" the school program.

Withal, said the teachers, programs from the air must tie up definitely with school work, so no one can say the radio merely entertains. There are radio programs, they declared, that fit in with every grade of school work, even to the primary room.

Which Is Correct?

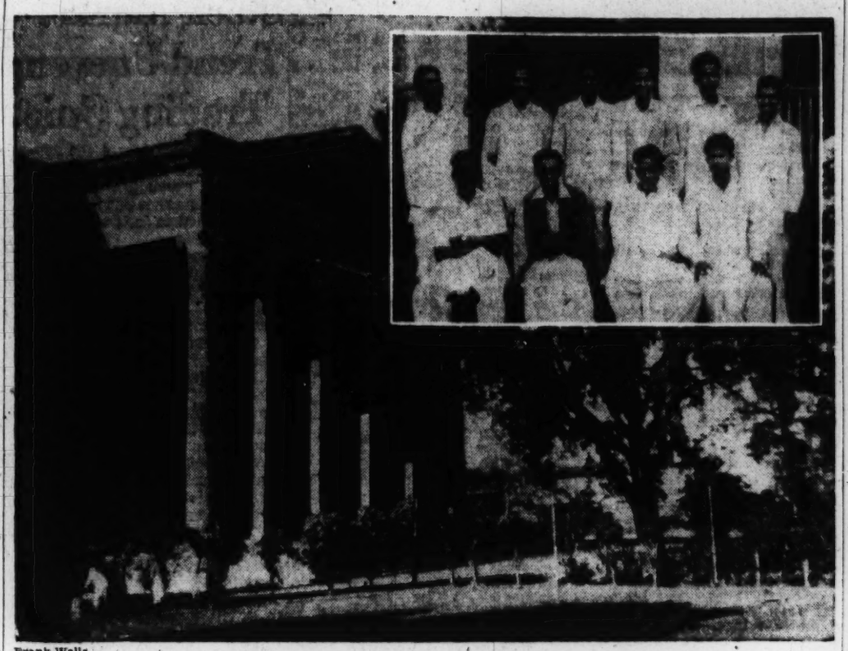
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: "I know the first sentence below is correct, but am not sure that the second one is. Will you kindly give the correct word and explain why? 1. I know that it is *he*. 2. I know it to be *he*. (Or is it *him*?)—Haverford, Pa.

Answer: Your second sentence should read "I know it to be *him*." *It to be him* is an infinitive phrase used as the object of *know*. The subject of an infinitive is in the objective case. *It* is the subject. Every part of the verb *to be* takes the same case completing it as is found in the subject. In this sentence the pronoun *it* as subject of the infinitive is in the objective case and therefore the pronoun completing the infinitive *to be* must be in the objective case. The objective form of the third person pronoun, masculine gender, is *him*. Try this rule with a masculine or feminine pronoun as subject of the infinitive and a proper name to complete it: "I knew her to be Mary."

In the first sentence the pronoun is governed by a different rule. *That it is he* is a clause used as the object of *know*, a noun or substantive clause. Within this clause *it* is the subject of *is* and therefore in the nominative case (only infinitives have subjects in the objective case). The word completing *is* must therefore be in the nominative case (because every form of the verb *to be* takes the same case completing it as its subject). The nominative form is *he* and the sentence "I know that it is he" is correct. (In Britain there is an idiomatic use of the objective form in such a sentence.)

Write to the Education Editor



Frank Wells

Said to be the first Christian university building in the Orient, this structure was presented to Serampore College in 1818. The great entrance hall is dignified by a magnificent double brass-railed staircase. The college, now affiliated with the University of Calcutta, stands in beautiful grounds on the banks of the River Hugli, an arm of the Ganges. In the inset, a group of Serampore students. The influence of this college in building for British-Indian understanding and good will is said to be immeasurable. It is also counted a strong influence for Christianity.

India and Britain in Mutual Understanding

By G. F. Timpson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The foundation of Serampore College, Bengal, in 1818, was an act of inspired foresight. After 25 years of pioneer missionary work William Carey, with Joshua C. Marshman and William Ward, discerned that India could only be Christianized by Indians of fine culture. These three workers had already founded many schools, and they now planned a college which would give to Indian Christians and to non-Christians a sound training in Oriental literatures and Western science, the teaching and textbooks to be in Indian tongues. The college was to have a Faculty of Theology. The students would mingle freely with their fellows in the give and take of community life.

Themselves Baptists, the founders threw open the professorships and scholarships to all Christians and admitted non-Christians as day students and assistant lecturers. Their faith was in the little leaven that leavens the whole lump. They hoped too that among the graduates would be translators of the Scriptures whose versions would supersede their own. At their own expense they gave the college buildings and grounds, still considered among the finest of their kind in India.

Wells of Friendship

Their faith and foresight have been justified. Serampore lay in Danish territory, and in 1827 King Frederick VI of Denmark granted the college a charter bestowing on it the full powers of a university. This charter was later confirmed by the British Government, and has proved of supreme importance to modern India, for Serampore is still the only institution in India empowered to grant degrees in theology. By the Serampore College Act of 1918, it was reconstituted so as to represent the leading non-Roman Christian churches, including the ancient Syrian church of Southern India, which has received through the college a new quickening. In 1925 the Baptist Missionary Society accepted ultimate responsibility for maintaining the college. The theological faculty of the college has become a theological university, granting degrees in this subject to students in a number of affiliated colleges and to external students. It has become a priceless center of theological work, graduate and post-graduate, whose influence ranges from South Africa to the Fiji Islands and from the Himalaya Mountains to Ceylon.

Serampore also supplies a leaven of educated laymen to the Christian churches and of Indians friendly to Christianity to the country as a whole. In the vigorous athletic and community life of the college, theological and arts students from many parts of the sub-continent, speaking many different tongues, meet and mingle in friendly association. "I remember a class of six," writes a former professor, "where we had Mdayalam, Tamil, Hindu, Bengali, Mahratti and a North Lushai dialect. . . . As far as I could judge, our Christian students were unconscious of racial barriers, either between ourselves or between one another. This was in spite of the fact that English was their only common language."

Now Affiliated With Calcutta

The problem of many tongues, and the affiliation of the arts and science faculties to the University of Calcutta, have necessitated a revision of the original plan of teaching in the vernacular, though work of this kind still continues.

In its early days, the college owed much to the support of King Frederick VI of Denmark and to the Danish Governor. It at once won a place in the heart of the British Governor General, the Marquis of Hastings; and at the centenary of the foundation in 1915, the British Government made a donation of one lakh of rupees to its funds ($32,330). There is great need of further generous donations or foundations if the maximum possibilities of the college are to be attained.

Lieutenant John D. Timpson of the Royal Corps of Signals visited the college for the purposes of this article and the following sentences from his report are pertinent:

"At the college many lectures have to be given in Hindustani and they now have Hindu lecturers on their staff. Indeed the college is rapidly passing into the hands of the Indians, and it is the college's ambition "that it should do so. The present President is a Scotsman, but the Bursar told me that it is unlikely that there will be another European President. (The Vice-President is an Indian Syrian Christian.) For certain of the subjects, particularly theology and classical literature—for they study a lot of Greek and Hebrew there—they will undoubtedly continue to have Europeans on the staff. . . . The college is not directly affected by the political situation and they are now so strongly allied with the Calcutta University that they have nothing to fear if the British should leave the country."

Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London

One of the many illustrations done by Eileen Soper for "Malta, a Kitten," first of a series of Mary Moore Readers English children are already finding a delightful addition to their school and home experience.

A Kitten for English Children

Malta, A Kitten, by Mary F. Moore. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's Street, London, W. C. 2, paper covered. 8d.

This is the first title of the new Mary Moore Readers. Malta is a delightful kitten whose lovesome, playful ways will endear him to any child. His is a sweet little story, interesting, well written, with a wholesome picture of home in it. It is also a study in natural history. The drawings, generously sprinkled throughout (37 in a 64-page book), are by Eileen Soper, well known to readers of this newspaper.

Each of the Mary Moore Readers will be a story based on facts. Other titles already arranged for include "Rabbit Tails," another natural-history story, and "Cock-a-Doodle Engine," an absorbing account of two days in the life of an express train.

Through the Editor's Window

Illustrations for a Booklet

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you ever need to renew your faith in the earnestness, in the winning eagerness and individuality of people, here is one way to do so. Look through one of the booklets announcing the courses offered by an Adult Education Center or an Association School (Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A.) and realize that the courses offered are there only because people want to take them; no "credits" are given, no academic requirements demanded. Thumbing through the pages will sketch for you a very interesting, and I believe highly encouraging, picture of Johnny Q. Public.

The winter-term courses offered by the "Association School" of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and by the Boston and the Cambridge Centers for Adult Education generated the above meditation.

* * *

There are, naturally, the regular offerings. People want to improve their speaking voices, speak and write correct English, know correct social procedures, make clothes and hats, upholster furniture, develop hobbies like woodcarving, painting, acting in plays, playing the piano, and even making stained glass. They show civic and world responsibility by taking courses in current affairs, public speaking, "Headline Geography," postwar planning, and "Coming Political Campaigns." They want to round themselves out with courses on "Enjoying Books," "Listening to Symphonic Music," and even "Understanding Latin America." They show special interests intensified by the war, too, such as: map making, map reading, weather for pilots, signaling, the slide rule and other mathematics courses, physics, and many languages from the conversational approach, including Chinese, Japanese, German, and Russian.

Then there are people who want to improve their business and professional skills and relationships.

Something rather fine, it seems to me, shines through all this. These people—and you have them in your own city and town—are proofs of intrinsic worth. The man or woman who will go on studying, eagerly learning, trying to improve himself or herself, is a citizen to be proud of.

* * *

But the little booklets sketch in yet another, encouraging part of the picture. Johnny Q. Public is not only eager, ambitious and reliable. He is also highly individualistic. He takes all the more familiar courses, but he has unusual bents. Remember it is because they are wanted that courses in Adult Education Centers are offered. And Johnny wants things like these: A Tinker's Course, one in old-fashioned square dancing, "Visits With Important People," in which 10 local celebrities are talked with informally; a movie forum in which standards of movie appreciation and criticism are built up, courses on "Understanding France" and "Understanding Russia," a course on "Religion and Personal Problems," and (this is my favorite of the collection of unusual offerings) one called "Getting Things Done," which claims to help the student organize and systematize his affairs so that he actually can achieve this!

Considering the fact that these are only three adult schools out of the hundreds throughout the United States and in other countries, don't you think Johnny Q. Public, the fellow who keeps them filled, must be rather a worthwhile sort of chap?

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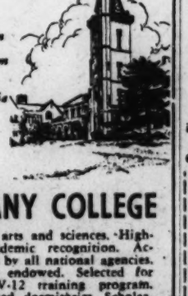
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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl (3a)	3	53¼	53	53	— ¼
Adams Exp (½g)	6	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1¾g	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Alaska Juneau	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80e †	40	128	126	128	+2
Allegh pf $30 ww	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Allegheny Corp	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	
Allied Mills (2g)	3	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Allied Stores (1)	6	15	14¾	15	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	6	38¾	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	
Am Airlines 1½g	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
Am Bank N .20e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	8	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
Am Bosch	103	10⅜	8¾	10	+ 1⅛
Am Br S pf 5½ †	40	131	131	131	—1
Am Cable & Rad	4	8⅜	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable (2)	10	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5 †	20	110	110	110	
Am Crystal Sug (1)	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Distill	5	113	112½	113	— ⅛
§ Am Distil stpd	1	50	50	50	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Am & For Power	4	5	5	5	
Am&FPS6pf 4.35k	2	59	59	59	—3½
Am&FPTpf 5.07g	3	69½	69	69	—1½
Am & FP 2 pf	6	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
Am-Haw SS (3)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Am Hide&Leath	2	3½	3½	3½	
Am Internat (½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomo (½g)	15	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	82½	81⅞	82½	+ ⅝
Am M & Fdy .80	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met (1)	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1¼g)	3	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	119½	119½	119½	—3½
Am Pow & Light	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am P & L 56 pf	7	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	8	42½	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .40g	10	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf7	† 1	166	166	166	+1
Am Roll Mill (1g)	4	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½ †	60	66	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g	20	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Am Smelt&R (2a)	4	38⅛	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sm t pf 7	† 100	148	147½	148	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	156⅜	156⅛	156⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	2	61	60½	60½	— ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	60	139	139	139	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	2	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118	118	118	— ¼
Am Water Works	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Am Wool pf 8g	1	69	69	69	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Anaconda Cop 2½g	13	25½	25¼	25⅜	
Armour Ill	49	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Armour Ill pf 4½k	7	89	85½	85½	—2½
Armour Ill pf †	50	111	107	107	—4
Armstrong C 1.35g	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
Artloom Carp .55g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Assd OG 1pf 6 †	10	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅝
Atch T&SF 1½e	3	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ¼
Atl Coast Line (3g)	5	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	59½	59½	59½	—1½
Atl Refining (1g)	3	26	25⅞	26	
Atlas Corp (½g)	14	12	12	12	
Atlas Pow 3¼g †	20	58	58	58	
Aust N Pr A3½k †	20	74½	74	74	—1¼
Aviation Corp .20g	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
Bald Loc ct 1½g	8	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
Balt & Ohio	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio of	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Barber Asphalt	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Barker Bros (3ag)	3	12	12	12	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60a	7	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Bell Aircraft (1a)	43	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (3)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g	14	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1½e	3	15¼	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	4	58¾	58¼	58⅜	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	38¼	38¼	38½	— ½
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	8	8¾	8¼	8⅜	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
John Al & Br (3g)	3	47¾	47	47	
Bon Ami B 2½g †	10	48½	48½	48½	
Borden Co (1½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	35⅜	35	35	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 2½g	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
BraniffAirways .60	4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	2	14¼	14¼	14¾	Jan 7
Brown Shoe (2)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Budd Mfg.	2	6	6	6	
Buon Mfg pf †	10	98½	98½	98½	
Budd Wheel (1½g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge (2g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co 2½g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Burling Mills 1.20e	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Burr Add Mach .60	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
Bush Terminl .20e	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Bush Term pf 6 †	50	60	58	60	+5
Bush T B pf4½k †	30	50	49⅞	50	
Butler Bros .60	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Butte Cop & Z ¾g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Cn	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) pf7 †	10	75½	75½	75½	
Byron Jackson 1¾g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc-Lead	1	12	12	12	
Calumet&Hec .85g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Campbell Wy 1½g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	36	9	8⅞	9	
Cap Adm pf (3) †	10	45½	45⅜	45½	+1½
Carp C & O (5) †	10	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
Case (JI) (new)	3	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	104	104	104	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	114½	114½	114½	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	124	124	124	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	3	101¾	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	6	25⅜	25	25	
Cerro de Pas (4)	15	34⅞	34¼	34¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 100	60⅛	59	59	—1¼
Champ P & F (1)	1	24¾	23¾	24¾	
Champ P&F pf6 †	20	109	109	109	+1
Checker Cab	6	30	29⅜	29½	
Ches & Ohio (3a)	4	45⅜	45¼	45½	
Chi & E III (3ag)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	4	13	13	13	
Chi Grt West	15	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 33⅓k	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Chi Mail Ord .60g	2	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Chi PT prpf2½ †	30	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Chrysler Corp (3)	7	81¾	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
City Invest †	30	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Clev E I pf4½ †	10	114	114	114	
Climax Mol 1.20e	4	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	
ColgatePalmP ⅓a	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf4½k †	50	107	106½	106½	— ½
Col & South †	10	14	14	14	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Col B'cast A 1.80g	2	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Col G&E 6 pf b	8	77½	77¼	77½	+ ¼
Colum Pict (3½g)	5	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	6	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
Com Solvents .60g	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Comw'lth & South	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Conn & So pf 4½g	6	82⅝	82¼	82¼	
Comw'lth Ed 1.40	6	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
Cons Coal M .20g	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	18	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
Cons Laundries ½g	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas	14	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	14	13⅞	14	
Cons Vultee 1.40g	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	16	16	16	
Consol'n P pf 4½ †	3	102⅞	102½	102⅞	
Container Cp 1½e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cont-Balt 1½e	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Cont Can 1	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .60	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	31½	31	31½	
Copperweld Stl .80		11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Core Prod (2.60)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
Cornell-D El 1.10g	9	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.30g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Crane Co (1g)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	106½	106½	106½	+1
Crosley Corp (1g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Crown Cork (¾g)	1	29	29	29	
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	45¾	45¼	45¼	
Crown Zel 1¼e	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Crown Zell pf 5 †	50	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (3g)	3	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf †	440	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug .40g	49	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	24	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Curt Pub pr pf 3	2	46	45½	45½	—1½
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	2	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1a)	6	22⅞	22⅝	22½	
Deere & Co 2g	8	39	39	39	— ¼
Del & Hudson	87	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ 1¼
Del Lack & West	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
Detroit Ed .30e	8	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Devoe & Ray (1a)	60	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+ 1⅜
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅜
Dixie C A 2½g †	130	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ½
Doehler Die C 1⅞g	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
DomeMines h1.60	3	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	3	51⅛	51	51⅛	— ⅜
Dow Chem pf 4	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
du Pont de N 4½g	3	140¼	140	140	— ¼
Eagle P Lead .60g	3	11½	11⅜	11½	
Eastern Air L	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Eastman Kodak	15	164½	164½	164½	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80a	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1¼g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
El Pr&Lt S6 pf	7	83⅜	83	83¼	+2¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	9	86⅝	87	86	+2½
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Endicott John 4pf	110	102¼	101¾	102¼	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
EnPS$5½pf5½ †	10	91	91	91	+ ½
Erie RR ct (1g)	25	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼e	3	3	3	3	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Fans Tel & Rad	15	11	10⅞	11	
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .40	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Feder'd D St 1.52g	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	10	94¼	93⅞	93¾	+ ¼
Firestone T&R 3½e	3	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	6	106	106	106	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Flintkote (.90g)	19	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	40	49½	49	49	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	11	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) .30g	3	3	2⅞	3	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .45g	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont (⅓aa)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2¼g	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Gen Baking .15e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Cable A	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf 7k †	4	85	85	85	
Gen Elec(1.40)	5	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	5	42½	42¼	42½	
Gen Fds pf4½ †	130	114½	114½	114½	
Gen G & El A	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gen G&El cv pf †	30	118½	118½	118½	—2
Gen Motors (2)	25	53¾	53⅜	53¾	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128	128	128	
Gen Out Advert	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	38	37¾	38	+ ¾
Gen Prec Eq (1)	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	4	22	22	22	— ¼
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (1)	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gen Steel pf 6g †	110	53¼	51½	53⅛	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70g	49	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	8	70½	70¼	70½	
Gimbel Bros .15e	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 2g	8	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Goodyear T&R (2)	4	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Goth Hosiery ½g	6	10¼	10	10¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Granby Con M .45g	2	4	4	4	
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	8	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	25¾	25½	25¾	
Green (H L) (2a)	2	50	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1a	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Grum Airc En 1½g	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	150	133	131¾	133	+3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf 5g	3	26	6	26	+1
Gulf Oil (1a)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Hall Print (1a)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Harb-Walk pf 6 †	50	138	138	138	—2
Hayes Mfg	5	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	90	105¼	104½	105¼	— ¼
Helme pf (7) †	50	163	163	163	
Hercules Motors 1	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Hercules Pow 2½g	1	80¼	80¼	80¾	— ⅜
Homestake Mining	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
Houd-Hershey B 1a	5	14½	14½	14½	
Household pf 5 †	20	110	110	110	+1
Houston L&P 3.60	2	6⅞	66	66	+ ¼
Houston Oil	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Hudson Motor .20g	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Illinois Central	1	11½	11½	11½	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	1	47	46½	47	+ ⅛
Incopls P&L .30e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Inger-Rand (6)	4	92¾	91¼	92¾	+1¾
Inland Steel 4⅓g	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	+1¼
Inspiration C Cop 1	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Interlake Iron .35g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2a)	3	72¼	72	72	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Int Minerals&Ch 1g	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	1	27⅛	27	27⅛	
Int Paper	10	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	1	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
IntRyCenAmpf2½g†	30	73	72	73	+1
Int Shoe 1.80)	1	36	36	36	
Int Silver (3)	2	62½	62	62	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	27	12⅛	12	12	— ½
Jarvis (WB) .90g	2	14	13½	13½	— ½
Jewel Tea (1)	1	31	31	31	
Johns-Manv 2¼g	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	—1
Jones & L Stl ⅓e	3	21½	21½	21½	
Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	69	69	69	+ ½
Kalam St & F .80g	1	18½	18½	18½	
Kelsey-HWh 8 ⅓e	2	13½	13¼	13½	
Kennecott Cop (3g)	7	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Kinney $5pf 6k †	40	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
Kresge D St ⅓g	*1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	5	29	29	29	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	32¼	32¼	32⅛	— ⅛
Lacled Gas pf †	10	64	64	64	—1
Lambert Co (1½a)	2	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Lee Rub&Tire ⅓e	4	40½	39⅞	40½	+ ¼
Lehigh C & N .90g	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½g	2	22¼	22½	22¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	33	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	2	5	5	5	
Lehman Corp 1a	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Lerner Stores (2½g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Libb & Finh 1.40	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Libb-O-F Gla 1½g	5	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Libby McN&L .45g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Life Savers 1.60a	1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	1	70	70	70	
Liggett&M pf7 †	10	174½	174½	174½	— ½
Lima Locomotive 2	1	39	39	39	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	2	02	20	20	— ⅜
Lockheed Airc (2)	5	16⅛	16	16	
Loew's Inc (2a)	2	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	9	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 7
Loose-Wil Bisc 1a	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Lorillard (1.20g)	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
Louis & Nash (7g)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
MacAnd&For ⅓e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jan 7
Mack Trucks (3g)	2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) (2)	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	28	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	5	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80a	7	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Martin (GL) (3g)	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	1	5½	5½	5½	
Master El 1.40	1	28	28	28	
Mathieson Alk (1)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Maytag Co	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
Maytag Co pf (2k)	2	35	35	35	
McCall Corp 1.40a	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
Mead Corp (.60)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Mead Corp pf 6 †	30	85¾	85	85¾	+ ¾
Mengel Co (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Mesta Mach 2½g	1	28½	28½	28½	
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	9	27	26½	26¾	— ¼

Financial News and Comment

Film Concern's Profit in Year Slightly Down

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries, reported operating profit for the year ended Aug. 31 was $8,238,483 equal, after provision for preferred dividends, to $2.12 a common share, against $8,554,512 or $2.20 a common share in the preceding fiscal year. The 1943 income was after loss of $4,537,222 from sale of fixed assets.

American & Foreign Power Co. Inc., and subsidiaries reported a balance for the three months ended Sept. 30 of $1,982,691 compared with $2,019,683 in the same period of 1942.

Glidden Co. and subsidiaries, makers of paints, varnishes and chemicals, reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $1,998,199, equal to $1.87 a common share, compared with $1,853,752, of $1.70 in 1942.

Celotex Corp. reported net profit for the year ended Oct. 31 of $330,199, equal to 54 cents a common share, compared with a revised profit of $931,187, or $1.23 in 1942.

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co. reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $162,165, equal to 65 cents a common share, compared with $142,350, or 55 cents in the previous year.

Celotex Corporation reported that its consolidated net earnings for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1943, were $530,199 04, or 54 cents per common share, compared with $931,186.96, or $1.12 per share the previous year.

Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp. reported consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $1,790,736, equal to $4.34 on 412,635 shares, compared with revised 1942 income of $734,018, equal to $2.77 on 264,619 shares.

Champion Paper & Fibre Co. And subsidiaries reported net profit for the 12 weeks ended Nov. 7, of $833,887, equal to 75 cents a common share, compared with $936,921 or $1.48 for the comparable 1942 period.

Micromatic Hone Corp. reported net profit for the quarter ended Oct. 31 subject to audit and year end adjustment, of $149,888, equal to $1.18 a share, compared with adjusted net earnings of $82,229 or 65 cents for the comparable period a year ago.

WPB Orders Halt On Construction Of Four Steel Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered a halt in construction of four steel plant units valued at $1,658,000 because, it said, the additional steel no longer is needed in the war effort.

Other Government-financed steel projects now under construction "are being reviewed for possible termination," WPB added.

The four projects halted are in steel works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Munhall and Braddock, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and Gary, Ind. The projects were facilities for converting open-hearth steel into alloy and other high-quality steels which now can be supplied, WPB said, in adequate quantity by existing facilities.

The four units were small and together would have produced only 41,000 tons of high-quality steel annually.

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'Ad' Agency Official

Walter Craig

Elected a vice-president of Benton & Bowles, Inc. Prior to joining the agency in 1942, Mr. Craig served as program director of Station WMCA, New York City.

Civilians Will Get 2/3 of '44 Meat Supply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration states that it is alloting civilians about 67 per cent of the nation's prospective 1944 meat supply—enough, it said, to maintain per capita consumption at about the 1943 level.

The WFA said the 1944 allocation is equivalent to about 132 pounds per capita, dressed weight basis. Although the final figure on 1943 consumption is not yet available, the food agency said it would be about 132 pounds compared with the 1935-39 prewar average of 126.4 pounds and with 143.2 pounds in 1941.

The 132-pound figure compares, however, with a 1943 consumption estimate of 142 pounds made by Roy F. Hendrickson, director of the food distribution branch of the WFA, in a speech at New York two weeks ago.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on the other hand, two months ago estimated the 1943 per capita consumption at 128.6 pounds.

The quantity of meat allocated for all purposes totaled 25,500,000,000 pounds, including about 1,000,000,000 pounds for a contingency or emergency reserve. Production in 1943 has been estimated at 24,000,000,000 pounds. The civilian supply would be about 17,085,000,000 pounds.

On the basis of the initial allocation, United States military and war services would get 17 per cent of the total allocable supply. Of this share, about 66 per cent would be beef, 4 per cent veal, 4 per cent lamb and mutton and 36 per cent pork.

Allied and other friendly nations, the Red Cross, and United States territories were allotted about 12 per cent, divided mainly as follows: Great Britain, including overseas forces, 6 per cent; Russia, 4 per cent; other allies and liberated areas, about 1 per cent; U. S. territories, about ½ of 1 per cent. Most of the meat for the Allies will be pork.

The WFA said that because both supplies and needs shift rapidly in wartime, about four pounds out of each 100 pounds of the total supply was allocated for contingency or emergency reserves.

Freight Carloadings Up 0.3 P. C. in Week 3.6 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 643,474 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 1.

This was an increase of 2,106 cars, or 0.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 22,301 cars, or 3.6 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 33,060 cars, or 4.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

	Last week	Preceding week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	298,813	*6,334	*6,850
Less than carlot mdse.	88,248	3,691	12,591
Coal	147,221	10,347	13,240
Grain and grain products	40,719	*1,009	798
Livestock	11,592	238	*18
Forest products	29,788	*7,144	3,447
Ore	11,810	411	*1,747
Coke	15,283	*1,906	840

*Decrease.

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Boom in Farm Values Brings Threat of Legislative Action

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

While myriad searching eyes in the East are focused on security prices to see if they are discounting the winning of the war and the transition to peace, numerous and equally probing eyes in the Middle West and Far West are watching an equally engrossing development, a rise in farm land values that have all the earmarks of a boom. It is a situation which may spell quick profits for some but disaster for many in the inevitable slump that succeeds the ballooning of land prices. Already national attention is being directed toward the problem and legislative action is being asked to prevent a debacle.

In the first four years of World War I land values in the United States rose 25 per cent, while in the first four years of World War II (up to July, 1943) they rose 21 per cent, according to the Department of Agriculture. But the alarming part of the story is that the greater percentage of the rise has been in the last 12 months, the increase exceeding 1 per cent a month. The puffing up of prices up to Nov. 1 of last year reached an average of 25 per cent, exactly the rise in the previous war, while in some areas the advances are 30 or 40 per cent, and even higher.

Collapse Seen Following Boom

The people who are exercised today about a farm land boom base their apprehension on the collapse in land values that took place after the last boom which ended in 1920. Speculators had bought land on a shoestring, and aimed to sell for a quick profit. When the bubble broke, nearly one third of the nation's farms or close to 2,000,000 experienced forced sales. This meant disaster or tragedy for a large part of the agricultural population. For 13 years values of farm real estate kept shrinking, until they hit bottom in 1933, when the Department of Agriculture index fell to 73. It now stands at over 105, an advance of 44 per cent.

Today the signs appear to be plainer than before that land gambling is rearing its threatening head. Not only are prices rising, but sales volume is steadily mounting and is higher even than at the previous peak. Resales are more frequent and because many people have more cash, numerous transactions take place without mortgages being involved. This last-mentioned fact might be taken to indicate that no speculation is present, but while it is a safety factor, it does not bar quick transfer for profit. It might be pointed out that trading on the N. Y. Stock Exchange is today much more nearly on a cash basis than ever before. That does not bar speculation, but only hampers it.

Farmers More Prosperous

Farmers as a whole are making substantially more money now than four years ago, as indicated by official figures of $10,200,000,000 of farm income in 1942 against $4,500,000,000 in 1939. The comparable rise during the First World War was from $6,000,000,000 in 1914 to $10,700,000,000 in 1918. So they are buying more land.

Tenant farmers and farm managers are purchasing acreage that they formerly rented or worked as employees. City people whose pockets may be bulging are buying farm land as a speculation, or as a hedge against inflation, or because they can now indulge that wish for "the simple life" which they had harbored so long. This growing activity, of course, spells a mushrooming boom unless the participants are made to see that an unchecked upswing can, and almost certainly will, be followed by a disheartening downswing.

The experienced farmer with only a fair memory will be restrained by his recollection of what happened the last time. But it is the newcomer, and there are many of these that should be encouraged, who needs to be warned. Whether he should be assisted or protected is a moot point, though there is no doubt that the American people intend to be generous when it comes to paving the way for the returned soldier to take up farm land, if that is his wish. And it certainly could be no part of such a plan to permit skyrocketing prices now which would place tillable soil out of the doughboy's reach.

Warn Prospective Buyers

Hence, a movement is gathering force to educate all who would live off the land or produce for profit to get the "lowdown" on what is an economic price. A. G. Black, governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, says land in Illinois in the corn belt pushed up to $300 to $350 an acre would have a hard time paying out. Discussing southwestern range land selling at $20 an acre, he said: "It requires an average of 12 acres to maintain a cow and a calf. That is $240. The cow represents an investment of $100 or more, or a total of $340 in an area where only a $150 investment would be justified."

However, one reason farm land looks like a good investment (or speculation) is that the government has promised to support the price of basic farm crops at 90 per cent of parity for a two-year period beginning in January following the end of the war. This is a guarantee which no other group has received, and it seems to promise prosperity for the agricultural population for at least those two years. Moreover, the owner of a farm doesn't have to live on it to get the price-support benefits, but it can be operated by someone else. The owner could be a bank, corporation or insurance company. The benefit accrues just the same.

Farmers are being urged to use their extra earnings to improve their present acreage and property, pay off mortgages and buy more War Bonds. That they have begun to pay off debts is shown in the decline of farm mortgage debt from $7,100,000,000 in 1939 to $6,600,000,000 in 1943, which is the reverse of the 4-year trend during the First World War when mortgage debt rose to $6,500,000,000 from $4,700,000,000.

Legislation Looms

If education and warning fail to check the speculation in land, it is likely that legislation will be enacted to preserve sound agricultural values. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard ad Mr. Black both support the bill introduced early in December by Senator Gillette of Iowa, which provides that anyone who buys land and sells it before the end of two years will have to pay a tax of 90 per cent of the profits. The tax will diminish each year and ceases at the end of six years. The bill would apply to all farm land bought within three years after the end of the war.

There is little doubt that such a bill would deter if not prevent gambling in farm land. But farm sentiment in the West is not universally in favor of the bill. The National Grange in convention recently at Grand Rapids merely thought it necessary to warn farmers against going into debt for land at increased prices. It saw more legislation as more restriction; and farmers are essentially individualists.

They want parity prices because they believe that is justice, but they also repudiate coddling. Let the buyer beware, they say, in effect. But legislators will look at a runaway land market and at the possible aftermath, and they will protect the farmers against themselves, if need be. That may be seen as paternalism, and again, it may be regarded merely as prudence. The reader will of course take his choice.

Power Output Up Moderately in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power output amounted to 4,300,000,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Jan. 1, compared with 4,295,010,000 in the previous week and 3,779,993,000 in the like period of last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Although individual geographic division changes from 1943 were not given, the increase for the country as a whole was estimated at 13.8 per cent higher than last year, The institute said the percentage increase and total for the week ended Jan. 1 were subject to revision.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Olympics' Winning Streak In Danger Against Falcons

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics have a chance to tie their best winning streak in history of 11 victories in a row when they go against the Philadelphia Falcons tonight and tomorrow evening at the Arena.

The present record was set by Coach Hago Harrington's great team of American boys—Spain, Guibord, Foster, Moon, Desrosiers, Lewis, Allen, Stubbs, etc.—back in the 1939-40 season when the Pics' were in the Provincial League. To date this winter in the Eastern League the Olympics have twice put together nine victories in a row and a double triumph this week end would see them tie their record.

Easy Prey

At first glance it might appear that the feat would not be difficult, for the Falcons have proved easy prey for the Bostonians this season. The Pics have beaten the Philadelphians five times running, including three shutouts. In fact, in all five games the Falcons have scored exactly twice, while the local skaters were having fun running up 28 goals.

However, Coach Harrington has a depleted squad for the two engagements, the Bruins having taken Defenseman Guy Labrie and Center Russ Kopak. In addition, Gerry Bauer and Pat Powers may not be available, while Clarence Schmidt is reported through with hockey after having been turned down by the Army.

Loaded With Talent

Philadelphia, on the other hand, is loaded with new talent. Coach Red MacKenzie is bringing to Boston a new goalie and six other newcomers who are reported to have stepped up the Falcon attack and solidified their defense.

The Olympics are scheduled to use only two lines. The starting threesome — Gordie Staseson, Tommy Brennan, and Joe Schmidt —have been together all season. The other wave will include Gerry Desrosiers, Bob Jeremiah, and Alan Rittinger. Bauer will be a spare forward if he is available.

Briefs: Second place hangs in the balance as Bruins and Maple Leafs battle in Toronto tonight . . . Both are tied for that spot now with 28 points . . . With Pat Egan in their line-up the Bruins are more confident than ever of downing the Leafs on their own happy hunting ground . . . Also tonight Rangers are at Canadiens . . . Tomorrow Canadiens play in New York and Chicago in Detroit.

* * *

Flash Hollett contacted Manager Jack Adams of Detroit last night, and Adams said he was sure the former Bruin would report to Red Wings in time for their game tomorrow night. . . . Promise of a cash consideration should the Wings miss out on the play-off money may have helped Flash come to a decision.

* * *

Chicago Black Hawks will be stronger now that Mike Karakas is back in their nets. . . . Mike, spare for the Bruins in last spring's Stanley Cup play-offs, plays his first game for the Hawks tomorrow night. . . . In luring him away from Providence Chicago officials had to give up $10,000, two players, and an option on a third player. . . . The two Hawks going to Providence are Goalie Hec Highton and Forward Gordon Buttrey. . . . Karakas broke into pro hockey with Chicago in 1935-36 and won the Calder Trophy as the outstanding rookie that season.

* * *

Following tonight's game most of the Bruins will be given short vacations in which to go home. . . . The squad will be back in Boston for a practice session Thursday noon in preparation for Saturday's game at the Garden with Rangers. . . . Egan, however, is due to report in Boston on Tuesday for a conference with Manager Art Ross.

Byrd's 66 Tops In First Round At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP)—Five under par with a brilliant round of 66, Sammy Byrd, one-time New York Yankees outfielder, was leading the pack today in the second round of the $12,500 Los Angeles open golf championship.

Smilin' Sammy was superb yesterday as he fashioned the best card of all the 133 qualifiers and bagged six birdies in the process, but he had very little margin for error, because there were two mighty challengers hot on his heels.

Toledo's Byron Nelson, perhaps the best golfer in the nation on the basis of last year's performance, was only two strokes behind, and Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia was tied for third place with a 69 with Jimmy Hines of New York, Willie Hunter, and Olin Dutra of Los Angeles.

There were several other subpar rounds for the par-71 Wilshire Country Club course. Scores of 70 were contributed by Harold Samson of San Francisco, Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind.; Corp. E. G. Wysowski of Sacramento, Calif.; Johnny Bulla of Chicago; George Fazio of Pine Valley, N. J.; amateur Ralph Evans of Inglewood, Calif.; Leo Diegel of Tucson, Ariz.; W. A. Stackhouse of Sequin, Texas; Ellsworth Vines of Pasadena, Calif.; Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, and J. S. Ellsworth of San Francisco.

The veterans Harry Cooper of Minneapolis and George Von Elm of Hollywood, playing with Byrd, agreed that his 66 was the greatest round of golf they had ever seen, all conditions considered. The championship is being played under winter rules. Cooper and Von Elm, incidentally, had 72 and 71, respectively, which made it a pretty fast threesome.

Reds to Explain Intricate Plays Over P. A. System

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—General Manager Warren Giles of Cincinnati's Reds has announced that intricate plays, or use of infrequently employed rules in a game, will be explained over the public address system at Crosley Field during the 1944 season.

"In no sense," said Giles, "will we attempt to carry on a running commentary. But, for instance, if the catcher tips the bat of the man at the plate and the batter is awarded first base, we'll say so—on the theory that not one fan in a thousand would actually see what happened."

Then, once a week, the Reds plan to release to newspapers Manager Bill McKechnie's own summary of games played—why, for instance, he didn't instruct a batter to bunt and instead, set the signals for a hit-and-run.

"It won't be an alibi column," promised Giles. "If McKechnie finds he made a mistake on a certain play, he'll say so."

Brown Commissioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—Roland K. ("Rollie") Brown, Bruin track coach and assistant coach of football, has been commissioned a lieutenant (j.g.) in the United States Naval Reserve and will report Jan. 28 to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for his indoctrination course.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 7

East

Lasalle 47, Ft. Miles (Del.) 28.
Rensselaer 36, M. I. T. 33.
Haverford 51, Rider 40.
Trinity 61, Coast Guard Academy 47.
Canisius 33, Wooster 25.
Camp Reynolds 49, Bethany College 47.

Middlewest

Wisconsin 43, Illinois 38.
Carleton 40, Cornell (Iowa) 24.
Iowa 37, Minnesota 34.
Northwestern 37, Michigan 47.
Purdue 70, Chicago 27.
Dubuque 49, St. Ambrose 30.
Depauw 61, Central Normal 33.
Maryville, Mo., T. 43, Park College 23.
Doane (Neb.) 34, Fairmont Air Base 32.
Loras 59, Simpson 46.
Denison 68, Capital 31.
Miami, Ohio, 48, Ohio U. 30.
Missouri Valley (Mo.) 55, Drury 31.
South Dakota State 47, Valley City T. 41.

South

Norfolk Naval Air Station 50, Bainbridge, Md., Naval Station 48.
Georgia Tech 46, Atlanta Naval Air 34.

Southwest

Arkansas 71, Texas Christian 50.
Southern Methodist 68, Texas A. & M. 35.

Rocky Mountain

Hill Field (Utah) 37, Bushnell 26.
Denver 43, Colorado Mines 42.
Fort Warren (Wyo.) 73, Greeley State 36.

Far West

Oregon State 39, Idaho 34.
Eastern Washington 37, Washington State 38.
Washington 40, Oregon 38.
Gonzaga 49, Whitman 34.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

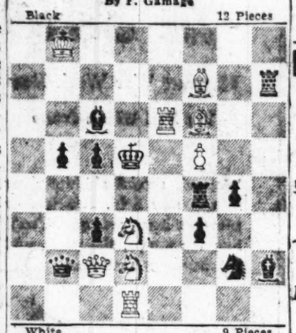
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 8, 1944

Problem No. 2600

By F. Gamage

Black 12 Pieces

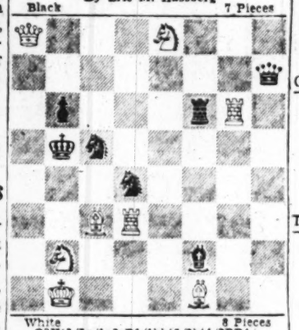


White 9 Pieces
1K6, 5B1r/2b1RB2/1ppk1P2/5rp1/2pKt1p2/-1qQKt2ktb/3R4
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize for Best Cross-Checker, Second C. S. M. Tourney.)

Problem No. 2539

By Eric M. Hassberg

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
Q3Kt3/7q/1p3rR1/1kkt5/3kt4/2BR4/-1K1b2/1KJB2
White to play and mate in two
(Third Prize, Second C. S. M. Tourney.)

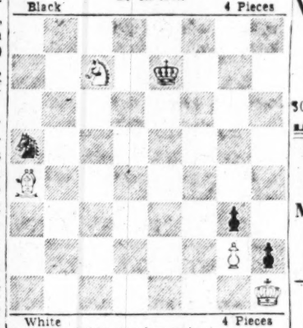
Solutions to Problems

No. 2512. K-K7.
No. 2606. Q-Kt3
End-Game No. 680. White draws: 1 R-KKt8, P-Kt6; 2 R-Kt4, P-Kt5; 3 RxBP, P-Kt6; 4 R-B, P-KKt7; 5 R-KKt, P-Kt7; 6 K-Kt7, K-Q5; 7 K-B8, K-K6; 8 R-QKt, K-Q6; 9 R-KKt and draws.

End-Game No. 681

By R. Reti

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win
(Submitted by B. Barnes.)

More Composing Tourney Awards

First Prize for Best Cross-Checker, F. Gamage, No. 2600. A miracle cross-checker, with flight-giving key. One of the great task problems of all time.

Third Prize, E. M. Hassberg, No. 2539. Restoration pincushion play of the highest type; the key pins a white and a black piece, the defense unpins both and the mate repins the black piece. Lovely constructions, with two incidental unpins of Black.

(More of Alain White's awards will appear shortly. Readers unfamiliar with problem terms, such as cross-check, flight, task problem, pin, unpin, will find explanation in "The Enjoyment of Chess Problems," by Kenneth S. Howard, a recent publication by McKay, or Weenick's "The Chess Problem," published in 1926 and probably difficult to obtain.)

National Championship

The next important event on the chess calendar is the National Championship, to be held in New York in late March or April. The following players have been seeded, according to L. Walter Stephens, vice-president of the United States Chess Federation and chairman of the tournament committee: Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Kevitchik, Donker, Santasiere, H. Steiner of Los Angeles and one Chicago expert. Samuel Reshevsky, who has won all three previous championships, in 1938, 1940, and 1942, has announced that he would not play this year. Preliminaries will begin in New York March 11.

Under normal conditions, with a strong federation, preliminaries should be held all over the country, with the federation able to pay expenses of qualifiers.

Fine Exhibition

On Dec. 21, Reuben Fine met 41 players simultaneously at the Federal Chess Club, Washington, D. C. His score was 40 wins, and one draw, given below. Each player paid $1 for membership in the United States Chess Federation for the privilege of meeting Mr. Fine, who ranks as the country's first or second player, and our most eminent and strongest writer of chess books.

Sicilian Defense

Fine White	Hurvitz Black	Fine White	Hurvitz Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 K-R	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 KtxB	Kt-Kt4
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 KtxKt	QxKt
4 PxQP	KPxP	22 B-K3	Q-B3
5 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	23 B-Q4	P-R3
6 BxBch	KtxB	24 Q-KB4	Kt-Q2
7 Castles	KKt-B3	25 Q-Kt3	P-B3
8 R-Kch	B-K2	26 P-KR4	R-K3
9 PxP	KtxP	27 RxR	QxR
10 Kt-Q4	Castles	28 R-K	Q-B2
11 QKt-B3	QKt-K5	29 P-R5?	QxPch
12 QKt-K2	R-K	30 K-Kt	R-K
13 P-KB3	Kt-Q3	31 RxRch	QxR
14 B-B4	QR-B	32 Q-B7	Q-K8ch
15 P-B3	Q-Kt3	33 K-R2	Q-R5ch
16 Q-B2	Kt-B5	and	draws by
17 P-Kt3	Kt-R6	perpetual check	
18 Q-Q2	B-B4		

White's 29th looks like an oversight, but Black's play has been so circumspect that he should have been able to hold his own anyhow. Mr. Hurvitz is a government attorney, formerly of Boston.

Marshall Championship

The annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club is now in progress. The game below shows how former Champion Seidman, now Pfc. stationed in New York, defeated A. F. Santasiere, present champion, and thereby assumed first in the present standing.

Other New York clubs, the Manhattan and Bronx-Empire, are also holding their annual championships.

Ruy Lopez

Seidman White	Santasiere Black	Seidman White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 P-Kt6!	BxKP (a)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 BxKt	QBxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 PxB	R-Q3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 B-Kt7	P-QR3
5 Castles	B-K2	26 K-R	R-K3
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	27 Q-Q	R-Kt3
7 B-Kt3	Castles	28 Kt-Kt	Q-Q4ch
8 P-B3	P-Q4	29 P-B3	R-K
9 P-Q3	P-Q5	30 Q-Q2	P-QR4
10 P-KR3	B-QB4	31 QR-B	Q-Q2
11 B-Kt5	P-R3	32 BxP	RxB
12 B-KR4	Q-Q3	33 RxR	QxR
13 BxKt	QxB	34 KtxP	Q-Q3
14 QKt-Q2	PxP	35 Kt-Kt3	B-B3
15 PxP	R-K1	36 R-B2	R-K3
16 B-Q5	B-Q2	37 R-Kt2	R-B3
17 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	38 Kt-B5	Q-Q4
18 P-Q4	PxP	39 Q-K2	Q-R4
19 P-K5	Q-K13	40 Q-Kt6ch	K-R2
20 PxP	QR-Q	41 Kt-Q7	Resigns
21 B-K4	Q-R4		

(a) 22 . . . PxP; 23 BxKt, BxB; 24 QxPch, or 22 . . . B-K; 23 BxKt, BxB; 24 P-Kt would be no better.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	-Goals- For	Ag
Montreal	18	2	3	39	111	47
Boston	12	9	4	28	125	115
Toronto	13	11	2	28	114	101
Chicago	10	14	0	20	92	108
Detroit	8	11	4	20	81	95
New York	4	18	1	9	76	133

Restaurants

BOSTON

Piping Hot BREAKFASTS

● These cold, dark mornings our famous and inexpensive, piping hot breakfasts, from twenty-five to fifty cents, are indeed a boon to the hurried business man or woman who wants something dainty and satisfying.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

75 Beacon Street — Public Garden — Charles Street
Sadie Kelley's CUPBOARD Something Good
IN OLD BACK BAY AT THE FOOT OF BEACON HILL
TABLE SERVICE RESTAURANT
OPEN 5 WEEK DAYS and SUNDAY
CLOSED SATURDAY
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER 11:30 to 8
75 CHESTNUT STREET
LAF 9893 Music By MUSAK

MINERVA CAFE
FAMOUS STEAK DINNERS
Pleasant music, delicious food. Advertised for 30 years in this newspaper.
214 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Now buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANT
47 W. 43rd St. 150 W. 44th St. AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

FLORIDA
(Continued from previous page)

DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
130 S. Beach St. Phone 858

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

READ'S
Department Store
DRY GOODS—YARNS
Interior and Drapery Department
Cor. Wall Street and S. W. First Ave.
Where Quality Reigns

ROBBINS
Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Ave.

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Prices pleasing to your pocketbook
Specialising Permanent Waves
Senior Operators
217 S. W. First Avenue Lauderdale Hotel Phone 41

VIRGINIA DONALDSON
Beach Wear
For Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned
BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Opposite City Hall PHONE 648

MINNIE'S LITTLE HAT SHOP
Fall Hats, Bags, Belts, Costume Jewelry. A New Feature, Custom Made Hats.
Opposite Champ Carr Hotel
613 E. Las Olas Blvd.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
HELENE-CURTIS COLD PERMANENT WAVES
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

The Towne Beauty Shop
Where Quality is a fact, not a boast.
Skilled BEAUTICIANS
608 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 879

Fort Lauderdale
FURNITURE CO.
COURTESY—PRICE—QUALITY
229 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 351
Opp. Governors' Club Hotel

Kokanour
Reg. Real Estate Broker
Select Rentals—Homes
Investments
17 East Las Olas Blvd. Phone 585

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

MIDDLETON'S
Jewelers—Silversmiths
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
229 South Andrews Avenue

FORT MYERS

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
28 East Adams Street Phone 5-7208

Harry Howell's Restaurant
Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.
223 ADAMS STREET
Across from the George Washington Hotel
Since 1921

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East Eighth Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7806
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
185 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

FIELD'S
Women's and Misses' Exclusive Wearing Apparel
25 S. E. First Ave. Phone 9-2094

Mailing Service Public Stenographer Notary Telephone dictated letters mailed by us in Post Office
Air Mail Stenographic Service
Street Floor—Opposite Post Office
Truly Nolen, Prop. Marion Palmer, Mgr.
313 N. E. First Ave. Phone 2-2555

Up-to-Date WATCHES—CLOCKS JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

FRANCES SLATER
SMART GOWNS and WRAPS
For Dinner and Evening
San Juan Hotel Building

MILLS & NEBRASKA
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
Paints—Roofing—Hardware
PHONE 2-3112

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

HARMONS
Clothes for Men
● WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

BURNELL
The Photographer
225 South Palm Avenue
Sarasota, Florida

Williams Stationery Co.
"Complete Office Outfitters"
Greeting Cards
Gifts — Books
319-21 Main Street At Five Points

Sherwin-Williams
Paint Store
ORANGE AVE. and MAIN STREET
PHONE 2256

The Nautilus
Shell Specimens and Novelties
W. S. GUYNUP FLORIDA THEA. BLDG.

Mac's Food Shop
145 South Pineapple Avenue
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Meats Fresh Vegetables
Staple Groceries

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printzess Garments Exclusive With Us
LADIES' APPAREL
Also Junior Miss
See Our Fur-Trimmed Coats
McIntyre's
460 First Avenue North

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
★ ★ ★
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co. Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Millinery and Dresses
210 First Avenue North

The STAR MARKET
"MELVIN L. SWANSON, Owner"
Home Cooked Foods • Quality Meats
Groceries • Fruits • Fresh Vegetables
700 4th St. North Phone 8076

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room
The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS AND MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1923

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritz-Clif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace Ph. 3022

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

The Book Store
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
313-17 Datura Street Phone 3883

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0900 9 Peachtree St.

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate Any pest—home or business
Call FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
218 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

The Union
Macon's Style Center

"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"
FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Jos. K. Kell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores—
Cleghorns
• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG

TRAVEL GOODS
Everything you need to make your travel a pleasure will be found at CLEGHORNS
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
TODAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 3-1648
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	D	E	L	I	N	A
N	■	R	E	D	■	U
G	A	N	D	E	R	S
L	Y	E	■	O	■	T
E	R	■	O	G	L	E
R	■	B	A	R	■	N
■	T	O	K	A	Y	■
B	■	H	E	M	■	G
O	M	E	N	■	H	R
M	■	M	■	H	O	E
B	R	I	G	A	D	E
A	■	A	I	R	■	C
Y	A	N	G	T	Z	E

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GREENACRE'S
Kearsey Greenacres & Co Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 23321
Residence—85118

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25461

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 25479

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.) Phone 22487

JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values Friendly Service
John Orr & Co

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
Phone 34-2042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

Thos. Barlow & Sons, S.A. Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for
Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190 Church Street Phone 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and
Scottsville Phone 2773

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship
Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
97, COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 3810

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

H. V. MARSH Ltd.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
279, Church St. Phone 3155

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

SOUTHCOMB FLORIST (Pty.) Ltd.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria Phone 2-2844
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 48-107

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
190 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are
The Quality Meat People

CHRISTCHURCH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: Blooms, Christchurch
Telephones: 36-171, 22-495

ETHNE TOSSWILL
123a Cashel Street
ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP, Hereford Court.
Cakes and Cookies for Soldiers at Home and Abroad
Prices incl. postage—5/6 (Cookies only) 10/6, 15/6, £1. 25/-
Over 8000 already sent and received in perfect condition.
For Civilians: Tin of Cake incl. postage 10/-; Iced Cake in tin ... 12/6
Applications prepaid to Hereford Court Shop, or by letter to 123a Cashel St.

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

☆ QUALITY and SERVICE ☆
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Bombing Raids Of Yesterday

The revelation that the Allies have dropped more than 200,000 tons of bombs on Germany to date makes the expenditure of explosives in wars of the past look almost absurdly small.

The battle of Waterloo, for instance, was won by the British after an exchange of 37 tons of shells. The Boer War at the turn of the century absorbed in all about 2,800 tons. During the battle of Jutland, in which the British and German fleets hurled salvos at each other for two days, less than 2,000 tons of shells were used in all.

Some artillery duels of the first World War used as many as 1,400 tons of explosives a day, notably in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. But at the battle of El Alamein, when Rommel's armies were routed by Montgomery, the British forces fired 1,000 tons an hour for several hours.

Between September, 1941, and June, 1942, the island fortress of Malta felt the exploding shock of 14,000 tons of Axis bombs. That was an average of nearly 47 tons a day—considerably more than was expended by both sides at history-making Waterloo.

In Lighter Vein

Strange Disappearance

The latest war joke tells of a German waiting for a train at a small station somewhere in the Netherlands who left the platform to wash his hands and upon his return found his suitcase gone. To a Dutch workman standing near, he complained about a country where "such things" could happen.

"Oh well! You should hear what happened to me," the workman replied laconically. "While waiting at the station at Cologne, I went to wash my hands. When I returned my suitcase was gone, the platform was gone . . . in fact, the whole station was gone."

—Montreal Star

Out of View

The teacher began explaining the meaning of various words in the English class.

"Now," she said, "the word 'rise' means to 'come into view.'"

"Not always, teacher," promptly replied one pupil.

"Why not, Willie?"

"Mum says dad asked for one and so far she hasn't seen any sign of it."

Hopeful Note

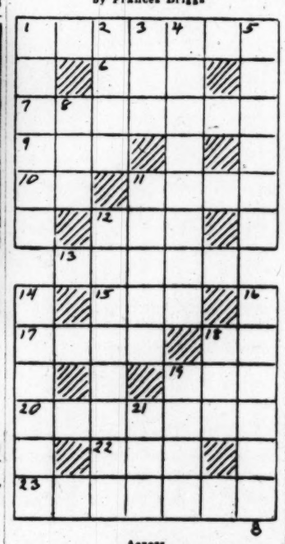
The Holidays are over
I've burnt out my yule log
But soon I shall be getting
My new Seed Catalog.
—F. A.

He-Men Do Crochet

Don't tell these huskies crocheting is a sissy business for women. They are the ones at a war plant in Akron who crochet the big nets that cover the envelopes of the Navy's sub-hunting blimps. It takes 275,000 knots to make one net.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What was first name of Mme. Patti, celebrated coloratura soprano?
6—What is the ordinary color of brick?
7—What do you call adult male geese?
9—What is a lixivium?
10—Who was first-born of Judah?
11—Who is the playwright of Tarkington's "The Plutocrat"?
12—Counter at which food is served is what?
13—What grape is named for a place in Hungary?
15—Border.
17—What is a foretoken?
18—Hour (abbr.).
19—Roomba was originally made on what?
20—Brigadier general commands what body of men?
22—Melody.
23—Chungking, China, is on what river?

Down
1—Would a farmer, angler, or barber be engaged in barling?
2—Sea eagle is what?
3—Conducted.
4—What is a picture or pictorial symbol as an original element of writing?
5—What English novelist wrote of Bennet family?
8—What Scottish seaport is situated at mouth of river of same name?
11—"Fond recollection" brings what kind of bucket to mind?
15—What is the language of the Czechs?
14—What is chief seaport of western India?
16—What was the native land of Sophocles?
18—Coal scuttle is what?
19—Who is author of the play "Winged Victory"?
21—What is a kind of chaise?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Independence in Architecture

This combination of contrasting but interesting homes was snapped in the picturesque port of Rye, Sussex. The town, on the front line of today's aerial warfare, is in normal times a favorite haven for writers and painters.

This Strange World

An alarmed woman in a suburban Columbia, S. C., home telephoned the sheriff that three "very strange" animals had invaded her yard and were eating up the lawn. Officers hurried to the scene. Grazing peacefully in the grass were three stray cows. The frightened woman explained, with some embarrassment, that she came from a large city in the east and had never seen a live cow before.

* * *

You don't have to wrestle trees any more to get fruit to the ground. They've invented tree-shaking machines.

Three Oregon farmers have them, all home inventions designed to save labor in the prune orchards.

Herbert Holzmeyer, for instance, puts a hook on a tree and links it to the power plant of his tractor. Then he ducks and prunes come tumbling down.

Rex Warren, county agricultural agent, found one machine could clean ten trees in eight minutes, taking the place, he estimated, of 12 to 15 men.

A Verse for Today . . .

I have not written unto you because ye know not the truth, but because ye know it, and that no lie is of the truth.—I JOHN 2:21

Today's Quotation

Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A star new-born that drops into its place
And which, once circling in its placid round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Drawn by Gene Carr

"We got a call about a man loitering in front of this house"

Also Work for Victory

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Warden James A. Johnston is proud of his "boys." They're helping Uncle Sam.

Unable to go forth upon the fields of battle for the glory of their country—unable, in fact, to go forth anywhere — Warden Johnston's 300 inmates of Alcatraz prison, on an island in San Francisco bay, are laboring long hours each day on materials for the war effort. They're making lots of things, from warm field jackets for the soldiers to cargo nets to help load war supplies onto waiting ships.

"They're responsive to all war effort," Warden Johnston said. "Lots of them would like to be in the service, but they aren't, so they're doing the next best thing."

Everybody works on "the rock," which receives "maximum custody" cases from other federal penitentiaries. Those not actually at war-tasks help maintain the island's buildings, equipment, and sanitation system.

"Recently we received a special commendation from the Navy for our work on cargo nets which were above expected quotas, and the men were all proud of that record," Warden Johnston said.

In addition to laboring on the nets the men are: Handling transport laundry and doing laundry work for Army posts; operating a clothing salvage department for the Army quartermaster corps and repairing and dry cleaning used clothing; operating a clothing factory where field jackets and khaki trousers are made and repairing and cleaning submarine net buoys.

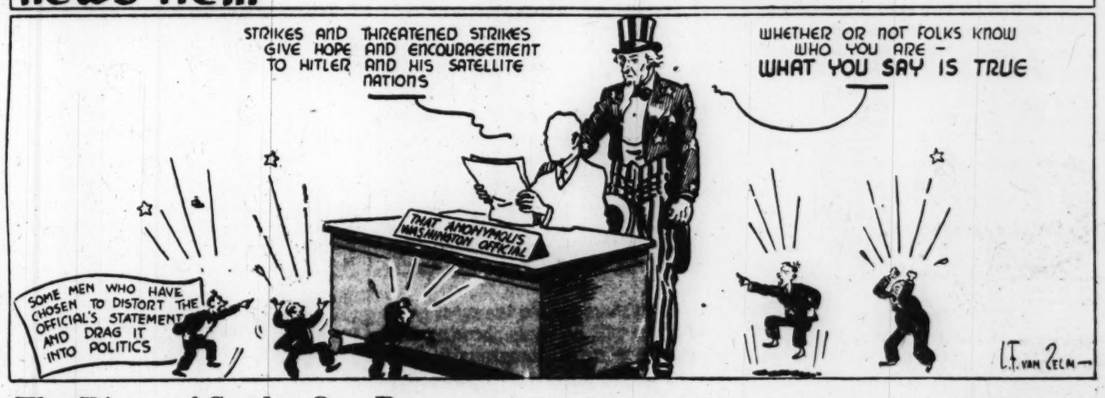
Brevities

A Columbia University professor declares that bombs being dropped on German cities are "highly educative" in that they are blasting legends of invincibility and racial superiority out of Teutonic minds. We are prepared to give a thorough post-graduate course in this, if necessary.—Washington Star.

We never understood this thing of newspapermen interviewing a visiting newspaperman. If he's good, let him write it in his own words.—Detroit News.

Another of the Treasury Department's peculiar notions is that everybody is getting rich from war contracts. — Indianapolis News.

NEWS ITEM — THE CHARGE THAT 'STRIKES AIDED NAZIS' STIRS WASHINGTON


STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES GIVE HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO HITLER AND HIS SATELLITE NATIONS
WHETHER OR NOT FOLKS KNOW WHO YOU ARE — WHAT YOU SAY IS TRUE
THAT ANONYMOUS WASHINGTON OFFICIAL
SOME MEN WHO HAVE CHOSEN TO DISTORT THE OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT AND DRAG IT INTO POLITICS
I.T. VAN GELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just Ask Betty Anne* — By RODGERS

"Well, have you figured out something important for us to do?" T.W. asked me today.
"No," I wagged, "But I've discovered just being ourselves is rather important."
And right then Betty Anne came along and proved my point!
T.W. had her laughing again in no time at all!
"See what I mean?" I wagged.
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Pelican Never Forgets* — By THE HAGERS

Said I, "Some time ago we met The Pelican chief, and his plans upset."
The Bo'sun quacked, "For Captain Bill, The ousted chief held no good will.
So, when the Nancy hit that rock, The Skipper got a double shock.
We'd landed in the chief's front yard, And Bill was marched off under guard.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Take the Profits Out of War

The report just made by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and concurred in by half a dozen other Senators, detailing the enormous war profits of 100 American corporations, might usefully stir a sharp public reaction against recent Congressional moves toward emasculation of war contract renegotiation laws.

The published list, showing profits running into the millions even after payment of taxes, including excess profits taxes, thunders home in dramatic fashion a refutation of general business assertions of reduced wartime earnings. The fact is, many businesses, even business as a whole, is profiting hugely, unbearably and unwisely from the war.

What has happened to all the fine determination of the middle 1920's and the '30's to "Take the Profits Out of War?"

True, the results have not been wholly negative. Many of the inflationary controls in effect today, notably price ceilings, had their genesis in the plans of Bernard B. Baruch made 15 years ago to keep general costs down so that war goods might be bought at more normal prices.

The difficulty, which was easily foreseeable but most difficult to avert, was that the mobilization and the conversion to war production had to be accomplished under extreme pressure.

While some firms had a peacetime experience that might guide them fairly accurately in judging costs—a shoe manufacturer turning to Army shoes, for example—many others, powder puff manufacturers, gasoline pump makers, automobile plants and so on, undertook contracts hastily thrust upon them with only the scantiest notion of what to charge.

This, naturally, left a confused situation as to profits and left the old campaign to Take the Profits Out of War looking a mite shell-shocked. That was where renegotiation came in.

The Armed Services had retained the right to check up on contracts after they were fulfilled and to renegotiate those involving excessive profits. On paper this seems fair, and to utter the words is simple. Actual practice, however, presents many difficulties.

One of these is sheer volume. The Truman Committee estimated there might be 85,000 contracts to be renegotiated. This would require several years to consummate and would tie up records, loans and other assets of corporations for an unjustifiably long time, and might seriously hamper reconversion. Another difficulty is that of finding accurate standards for judging fair costs and profits. And this is further complicated by the fact that the party to the contract who is the buyer becomes under renegotiation in effect both prosecutor and judge.

Still another difficulty is that renegotiation reaches the profits of war contractors but not those of non-war producers whose profits tend to raise the inflationary level and bring a higher price structure all around.

The trend in Congress has been to simplify by focusing on the large, prime contractors and letting the small fry go.

Some people's notion of simplification is simply to let profits swell as they may. This would be a sorry end for all our high aspirations of a decade ago, and, as Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, Undersecretary of War Patterson, Mr. Wilson of the War Production Board, and many others, have recently warned, sows the seeds of bitterness and reaction when, in the postwar years, the story of war profits becomes more fully discernible.

There may be a better way out of the renegotiation problem, but it is not yet fully limned. The important thing is to maintain a lively public interest in seeing that this proper method is found, and that the suggestion of hopelessness advanced in some quarters is not accepted.

First Snow in Town

First snow is cold. But it warms the heart. It is rarely welcome, except to children and sports enthusiasts. But even pokey grown-up people treat each other more kindly when they find themselves confronting a suddenly white world.

If it's a mild snowfall, like the one that has just visited some eastern seaboard cities, people are mildly pleasant even to folk they don't know. They exchange smiles and say, "Well, it's come at last." Or, "We can't complain, we've had an easy winter up to now." Or maybe just, "Good morning." If it is a lusty storm, which you might expect to discourage and irritate even the hardiest citizen, you find some people almost boisterously receptive and most people at least quietly humorous.

This is one of the mysteries of the first snowfall. As it covers up the worn and weary thoroughfare, the unkempt empty building lot, the depressing rubbish heap, it uncovers the less-worn aspects of human character—the courtesy, the resilience, the friendliness that lie hidden much of the year beneath the outward frostiness of urban manners.

Yes, that is what the first snow does for the city dweller. But by the time the last snowfall is due, he has to do it for himself.

Soldier Vote Nearer

If members of Congress can be assured that a Federal ballot commission, such as Senators Lucas of Illinois and Green of Rhode Island propose to establish for the purpose of sending ballots to soldiers and sailors, would have no political powers, no ability to reject or question ballots so cast, it may be that a uniform Federal ballot law will be adopted before long in Washington.

The bugaboo of Administration pressure on Army and Navy organization, or of possible manipulation by a civilian commission, would probably be removed by making the proposed ballot commission purely administrative, permitting it only to disseminate and collect ballots and turn them over to State authorities for tabulation.

The practical impossibility of the armed forces administering two score or more absentee-voting measures adopted by the various states should be apparent by now to all. Perhaps some of the opponents of the original Lucas-Green measure knew it all along, but it seems likely that fires lighted under them at home may persuade certain congressional balky horses to move.

But to assure a square deal for the soldiers and sailors, Congressional action should not be delayed. Already State legislatures are adopting their special plans, and unless Federal law takes precedence, a confused situation could easily result. Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey has called upon Congress to enact a uniform postal-card method of voting for soldiers and sailors which greatly resembles the Lucas-Green plan and which would permit the Federal Government merely to distribute ballots, not collect them.

It is the States' function to count and record the votes of their citizens, but once this right is safeguarded, opposition to a uniform voting law should evaporate in Washington.

Hole or Doughnut?

The views Americans have on strikes may make a lot of difference in what they see in the figures on strikes just put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Some folk are going to note only that the number of strikes in 1943 was double the average for the fifteen years from 1927 to 1941. Others are going to note that the man-days lost were below the fifteen-year average although the working force had vastly increased.

Again to some people the most notable figures will be those showing that strikes were more numerous in 1943 than in 1942 and the man-days of idleness were three times as great. Others will remark that the man-days lost in 1943 were about half as many as in 1941 and amounted to only 15-100ths of 1 per cent of the possible working time.

To us it seems that any time lost by strikes runs the risk of prolonging the war and that it would be well—possibly by a national service act, certainly by the pressure of public opinion—to bring home to every worker that striking on the home front can delay victory as much as a mutiny on the battle front. But we also think labor has had more than its share of the blame for laxity on the home front and that it would be worth while to pay more attention to the hours worked and the devotion given to the job.

To the list of war tragedies add the experience of a family recently removed to Boston who, after sending an accumulated two-weeks bundle to the laundry, got it back a week later—dirty, with the explanation: "Sorry, you're not a regular customer."

Another fellow who approves the latest decision of the United States Mint to discontinue making zinc coins is our neighborhood barber, who has quite a collection of white pennies.

Who's to Blame?

WHEE! WE'RE WINNING!
PUBLIC
DON'T BE SILLY—THE WAR IS FAR FROM OVER!
OFFICIAL
IN 1943 THE U.S. BUILT 65 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS—
—SHIPPED 195,000 WAR VEHICLES AND 7000 PLANES TO RUSSIA—
—AND GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S. NOW HAVE A ROCKET PLANE CAPABLE OF EXTREME SPEED WHICH WILL SOON BE USED AGAINST THE AXIS!
WHEE!!
Grugle

Reorganizing Europe

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

That part of General Smuts's now famous "explosive" speech before the Empire Parliamentary Association alluding to Britain's need to "strengthen her European position . . . by working more closely" with Western Europe's smaller, like-minded democracies may have been partly aimed at furnishing discussion fuel for British members of the new European Advisory Commission that met for the first time in London some two weeks later. Reports that Belgium may become a member of the British Empire indicate this; though the Scandinavian nations might be the primary group General Smuts had in mind.

Whether the new Advisory Commission will lay the base for the Council of Europe envisaged by Prime Minister Churchill in his speech of March 21 last is not yet clear. But what is plain is that the reorganization of Europe will, as the British Prime Minister tersely said, be a "stupendous business." For as he also pointed out—and daily events bear him out—"in Europe lie most of the causes" of the last two world wars. And these, he implied, were the many deep-seated racial, national, cultural, and similar differences which so long have blocked Europe's progress towards union and co-operation. This is so true that few of the problems now before the European Advisory Commission can hardly fail but spring from these causes.

* * *

The ferment of the present war has stirred these traditional European currents to great intensity. Great wisdom will, therefore, be needed by the Anglo-American-Russian Commission to deal with them. Theories, for example, advocating so-called organized racial cohesion to unify Europe still underly many European moves. Naziism's racial onslaughts found ready-made support for psychological warfare in the long-burning fires of Pan-Germanism. Likewise the warm friendship between a Pétain and a Franco making common cause for authoritarianism carries the imprints of Pan-Latinism, a movement of European inception.

So, too, the problems of Poland, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, or Czechoslovakia vis-à-vis Russia bear traces of Pan-Slavism. And aside from major ideological divisions like Fascism, Naziism, Socialism, and Communism, those older breeders of strife, excessive political, economic, and cultural nationalism, are also sputtering fiercely in the present boiling European cauldron.

* * *

When the famous French statesman, Aristide Briand, in 1927, made the first concrete attempt to organize a United States of Europe, underlying obstructions were sharply revealed. The plan was to unite 16 of Europe's existing 17 republics—Russia being left out—and 11 kingdoms. All of these but one, Holland, refused to budge unless they could keep unlimited legal sovereignty. A French writer summed up this attitude as, "Union for Europe? Yes. But never uniformity." In other words, they desired a union of common interests without jeopardizing their marked and often ancient individual traits that formed a cherished national fabric.

There is every indication Europeans will be as insistent today that their diversity must be preserved. The Briand experience also showed any reorganization of Europe must begin largely through economic disarmament and readjustment.

Whatever Allied or other steps are taken to rebuild Europe, a fact already having received attention by authorities in the United States and Britain seems outstanding: A re-education of postwar Europe is needed, either by Europeans themselves or otherwise. For instillation of Atlantic Charter-mindedness among Europe's peoples appears the essential and logical condition to sound European reorganization. Any other approach might approximate too closely past experiences like Versailles when "Old Madame Europe" was merely togged out in a makeshift costume that was eventually ripped and torn by another war.

Our Readers Say—

V Mail From New Guinea

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My 1943 Xmas Card
And a New Year's Resolution Suggestion

Let us know that this will be the last Xmas
To find a world at war
And let us pray that in shaping the peace
And forming the "one world" to come
Motives opposite to the Axis standards
Of hate, force and envy
Will dominate our decisions
And so give them permanence.

CPL. ROBERT J. BINNEY

Shintoism No Asset

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, is reported to have urged that emperor worship by the Japanese can be turned into an asset by converting Hirohito to ways of peace and using him.

By all means let us try to convert Emperor Hirohito, but to encourage emperor worship and to rely upon Hirohito's good will is to repeat the errors which led to Pearl Harbor. Shintoism was raised from an obscure cult to a national religion by the military and industrial leaders for their own purposes; these purposes have now become obvious. To secure peace on acceptable terms, these leaders would direct Hirohito to profess anything. Or, if we should make the violent assumption that Hirohito would be sincere, could we be confident that his successor would be, and is it likely that the military and industrial leaders would not again gain control? Is totalitarianism to be perpetuated in Japan?

Deliberately to build up Shintoism and attempt to use it is not only an invitation to future war but is a negation of the principles of freedom for which the world is fighting. Japanese re-education will be difficult, but we must not take the primrose path which leads to stultification and betrayal of democracy.

WARREN A. SEAVEY

Cambridge, Mass.

"What a Fluke!"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor there appeared a very artistic photograph of a stockless anchor and chain being loaded on a new vessel. The caption under this photograph stated that this was a new type of anchor. What a "fluke"!

The writer recalls having seen such stockless anchors in use for the last 45 years. Reference to the Encylopedia Britannica shows that these stockless anchors originally came into use about 1885 and were adopted by the British Admiralty in 1903.

The old conventional type of anchor with two flukes, one on either side of the shank, and a stock at right angles to the plane of the flukes was developed through the years in the days of wooden ships and iron men. The purpose of the stock was to make one or the other of the flukes engage the bottom. These anchors were hove up near to the hawse pipes and then were hauled up by separate tackle to the cat heads (cat headed) port and starboard and there made fast.

With the development of iron and steel powered vessels, this method of stowing anchors was found to be cumbersome and eventually resulted in the development of the stockless anchor in which the shank may be pulled up into the hawse pipe. It is generally considered that, weight for weight, the old type stock anchor is superior in holding power to the later stockless anchor.

In the interest of maritime tradition and history, it is hoped that a correction may be made so that our midwestern friends may not be deluded, particularly in view of the fact that the article came from New England.

Cambridge, Mass. J. STUART CRANDALL

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The President Ought to Tell 'Em

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

President Roosevelt is writing a speech for Congress next Tuesday, on the "State of the Nation," and what he has seen on his trip to North Africa with Churchill, Chiang, and Stalin.

Mr. Roosevelt must be wondering what to say in his speech. There are rumors that he is thinking of dealing with the home front.

Fresh from talking with leaders of the indomitable Chinese, the heroic Tommies, the rugged Soviet troops, and after seeing at first hand the American Doughboys in foreign service, Mr. Roosevelt might well ask the question, now he is back home—"Who is making a profit out of this war?"

What would the answer be?

"I," says the Big Corporation. "Corporate profits, after deducting taxes, are at an all-time level. They amount to $8.5 billions in 1943 compared to only $4 billions in 1939. Even in the all-time peace year of 1929, my profits were not so big as they are now. I am making a profit out of this war."

"I," says the Farmer. "Farm prices are at a record level. I am hampered by lack of help and machinery. I am aiding patriotically in the war effort, just as business is doing. But I am making unprecedented profits. Net agriculture income in 1943 was $12.8 billions—the highest level in history. It was only $4.5 billions in 1939. I sell my products for 81 per cent more than I did before the war, and the costs of the things I buy has gone up only 45 per cent. I am making a profit out of this war."

"I am making war profits," says Factory Labor. "When the war started, I averaged 63 cents an hour. At the end of the week I had $23 in my pay envelope. Now I am working overtime. I am working harder. My son is in the Army, just as is the son of the farmer and the big industrialist, and my heart is in the fight. But I am making profits, like them. With overtime included, I get 99 cents an hour, and my weekly pay roll averages $45. It is true the cost of living has risen something like 25 per cent, or maybe more if my calculations are correct. But my take-home pay has risen 95 per cent. I am making a profit out of this war."

"So," we might imagine the President saying, "you are fighting a war and making a profit out of it, too. You are pretty fortunate. But who's that quiet little man over there—the one with the white collar?"

"I am not making a profit out of the war," says the White Collar Worker. "I represent school teachers, clerks, millions of salary workers whose pay has not increased in proportion to the cost of living. I represent widows living on insurance dividends; old people who have fixed sources of revenue. Taxes on a $2,500 income for a single person have jumped from $50 to $433. I am paying higher taxes at one end, and the cost of living is biting into my income from the other. I have never been very vocal in national affairs, and I hate collective action. I have been a quiet, law-abiding person. I am wearing old clothes now, and am economizing—always economizing. That is my contribution to the war effort."

"There's somebody else that ought to be accounted for, too," says the President. "I saw him in North Africa. Speak up, Bill."

"I am not making a profit out of this war," says Bill, the soldier. "I am the son of the businessman, the farmer, the trade unionist, the white collar worker. Sometimes I had a business of my own. I have been taken away from my family. I have been put into uniform, been bedded down in barracks, had a gun put in my hand. I have lost education and the chance to get rich. I have been sent out of my native country. I have been set down in fever-jungles and marched through slogging mud, with my friends shot about me.

"I used to think a good deal about the future; now I just think how good it would be to have a dry bed. Tom was hit in the chest the other day. He gave me a last message for his girl. For all this I am paid fifty a month—with keep. No, I am not getting rich out of this war."

"Well, what do you think about these other people?" asks the President.

"I think you ought to tell 'em," says Bill.

"Maybe I ought," says the President.

When Judges Disagree

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Those of us who have confidently assumed that man-made laws, dignified by the forbidding title of statutes, are so profoundly devised and so wisely inspired that they may be construed by prescribed formulas, seem destined to disillusionment. Who shall decide when judges disagree? Even in the highest court, on decision day after decision day, judgments are rendered by majority opinions, often by a margin of one vote, or five to four. So frequent are dissensions, indeed, that in the majority of cases submitted and considered, at least one of the sitting jurists finds it necessary or convenient to explain his dissent.

Now no one will insist that law is an exact science. In its enactments too often are embodied unwise, unsound, or unjust provisions, provisions expressive of sectional, class, or even personal animosities. Persuasive political bloc, influentional regional or sectional interests, both in State and National legislative bodies, often combine to bring about the passage and executive approval of unwise and unsound laws. The history of recent years in the United States, even casually analyzed, will disclose the regrettable fact that in the ambitious effort to destroy and reconstruct, supplement and revise the economic framework, legislative submission to experimentalists bent upon inaugurating a new order has left to be untangled countless volumes of statutory laws and supplementary executive and bureaucratic orders-in-council.

But even in face of such a condition the task of the courts is not insuperable. To attack and solve the problem the requisite is a desire and purpose to adhere to fundamentals. The rules are plain enough. Along the way the path has been clearly marked by the wisdom of those who have traveled the same or a similar path.

The layman, duly apologetic, cannot escape the conviction that the failure or refusal of those learned in the law and presumed to be capable of analyzing and construing it, and by that process discovering what is flatteringly referred to as the legislative intent, is traceable, all too often, to inherent prejudice rather than to sound and defensible logic or reasoning based upon established precedents or everyday common sense.

A farmer neighbor back in the old home State who seemed never to be averse to jury service at the county seat, once boasted that he had been on juries during twenty years or more, and that he had never lost a case. Of course, there might be the suspicion that this particular juror saw to it that he was with the majority of the twelve good men and true when the time came for weighing the evidence and reaching a verdict. It is conceivable that he might have been wrong as often as he was right. Majorities sometimes err.

A single dissenting judge or justice may conceivably be right, and all the others wrong. Mr. Justice Holmes, a chronic dissenter, was mighty and persuasive, not so much in opposing the enforcement and operation of existing laws, as in influencing and encouraging the enactment of laws more clearly directive and more universally equitable.

A western judge, undecided as to the law and practice after listening to opposing counsel arguing a motion before him, declared a short recess to give time for consideration. A friend advised him when he came down from the bench to consult some "good lawyer." This was sufficiently presumptive, but not so unthinkable as to propose such a resort in the matter here being sympathetically considered. But it is incontrovertible that a knowledge of the law and familiarity with established precedents and sound commentaries are prime and indispensable prerequisites of those called to sit in judgment. An interpreter of the law must know the law.

That knowledgeable familiarity with law and its precedents is not gained in schools or colleges, nor yet in the upper chambers where laws are enacted under pressure or in furtherance of some seasonable or unseasonable crusade.

The threat against the dignity of the courts did not pass with the refusal of Congress to accede to the unwise demand of President Roosevelt to enlarge the membership of the highest tribunal. With the defeat of that plan it was hoped that with inevitable changes in personnel the unimpeachable quality might be maintained. To a high degree this hope has been justified. Time, it may be, will discourage the indulgence in purely academic dissent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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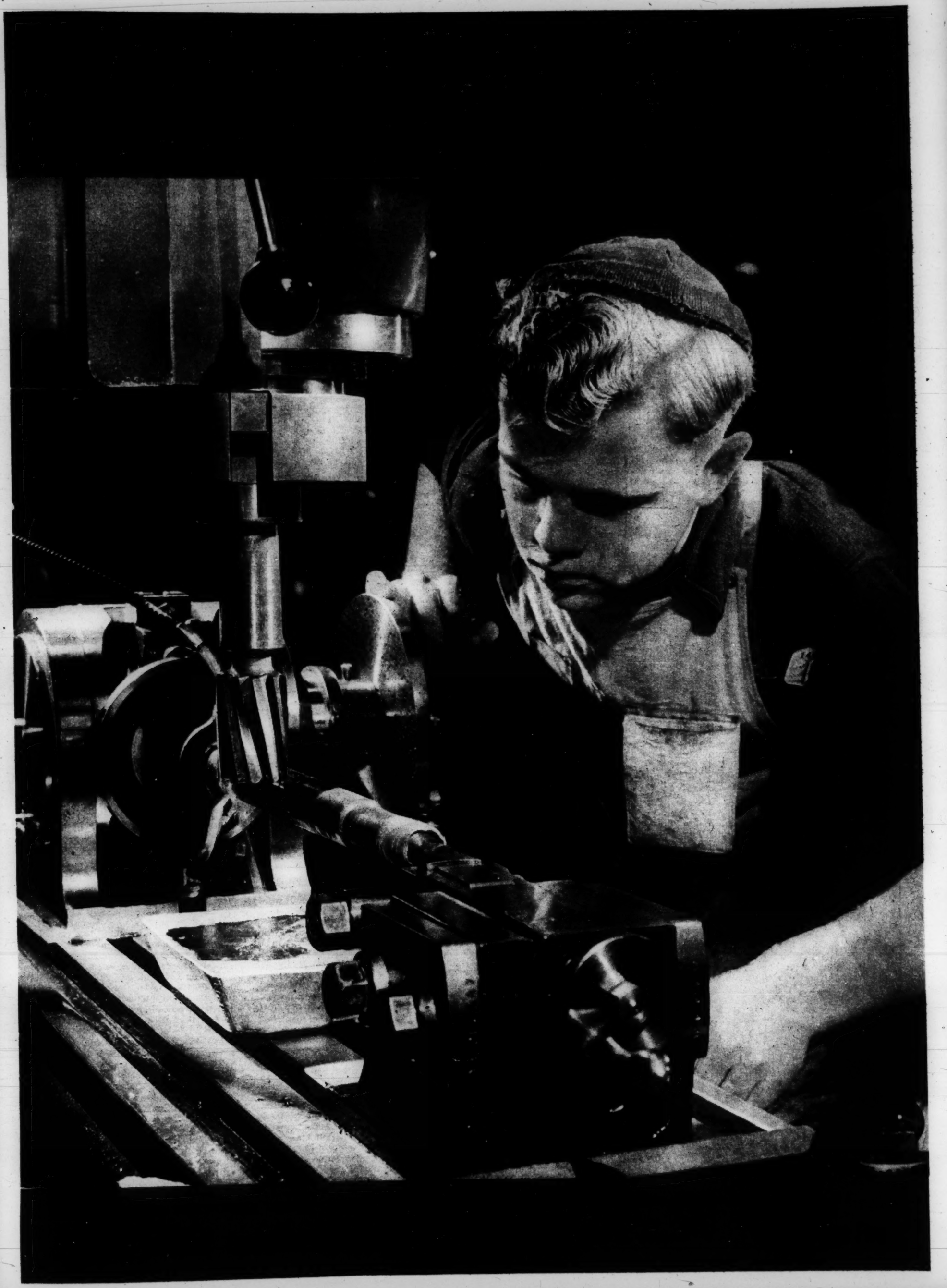
Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



People's Answer to Political Bosses

(Second of Two Articles)

By Russell H. Ewing

Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina

HAVING CONSIDERED in last week's issue nine of the principles of a successful civic organization, taking up its need of leadership, a definition of its aims, its makeup and its character, the study is concluded with seven additional rules which round out the blueprint for establishing a central city government reform group. Rule 10 sounds a note of warning:

10. A civic organization should be established and managed on a scientific, orderly basis, and systematic planning is needed if success is to be achieved. Civic strategists should be warned that a victory through high-pressure propaganda may not endure; it may provoke resentment and a revulsion of feeling. A safer way is steady advancement through a sound campaign of civic education.

11. The power and effectiveness of a civic organization is not determined by the size of the official membership. Skillful organization, adroit leadership, public confidence, and a sound program are more important than the size of the formal membership. In a civic campaign 10 strong men giving every ounce of energy they have to the movement may be more effective than 100 indolent, uninspired, uninformed members giving perfunctory support to the program. In union there is strength only if the component parts possess vibrant vitality and evince valiant loyalty to a common purpose. In 1938 the Los Angeles Civic Committee had less than a dozen members, dominated by a dynamic chairman; but two thirds of the voters followed its leadership in the recall campaign.

12. Civic work is largely a matter of co-operation and co-ordination; and of developing a unified community spirit. A civic organization is an integrating, co-ordinating, co-operating device or central clearing house for citizen groups and community agencies. Its major purpose is to federate existing citizen institutions and concentrate their fire on a few well-chosen targets.

When citizens and community groups are federated into a central civic organization they must subordinate their individual interests and emphasize the general welfare. The leaders cannot ride specialties or hobbies like the single tax, prohibition, international relations, racial problems, religious beliefs or partisan preference without imperiling the civic movement. Neither can the central civic organization indorse the social, cultural, economic or political policies of individual members or affiliated groups.

13. In large metropolitan communities the appeal of the civic organization must be slanted definitely to secure the confidence and the votes of organized labor and the working-class groups. The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. were two of the most potent forces in the regeneration of Los Angeles city government in 1938. Recent studies of labor organizations point to their increasing potency in public affairs. Labor leaders are only now becoming aware of their responsibilities in community affairs, and wise civic leaders will do well to consult and cultivate the spokesmen of the working people.

14. The civic organization cannot succeed if it follows the traditional methods of the chamber of commerce, the taxpayers' association and selfish interest groups. The proper function of the chamber of commerce is to promote and protect trade, business, and industry; the function of a central civic organization is to promote, install, and defend sound principles and methods of public administration and to help select capable public officials and employees to manage the machinery of government. The two functions should not be confused. A civic leader should, however, avoid incurring the ill-will of the chamber of commerce. He should join such agencies and be on friendly relations with business, labor, and professional leaders.

15. Civic and citizen research should supplement the work of governmental and other research bureaus. One of the greatest needs today is a survey of the civic organizations in the United States. All available information concerning successful citizen organizations should be collected and analyzed. This should include a study of their history, age, location, leaders, organization, membership, functions, purposes, objectives, policies, principles, methods, means of financing, publications, reports, and bibliographical materials.

16. Social scientists should assume their civic responsibilities by participating more directly in civic research and civic education. They should train their students to become civic leaders instead of civic ciphers. The unmistakable trend is for more practical, constructive civic service by colleges and universities. Each year more professors are becoming effective civic leaders, and many now serve their communities as advisers and consultants in civic affairs.

It is not easy to be an academician and a civic leader at the same time. Not all professors are suited temperamentally and many do not have the time or energy to engage actively in civic work, but universities which want a professor to do something more than fume at political bosses and machines should give him time and facilities to investigate how the rascals have not only been turned out, but kept out, of Cincinnati, Los Angeles, New York, and other cities. All instructors in sociology, politics, government and public administration should know and teach the principles of civic organization and leadership.

* * *

Some professors may begrudge the time taken from research, writing, and the preparation of lectures, but if the real object of teaching is to improve the community and its government they should be willing to attend meetings, contribute what they can to civic projects, train their students to become civic leaders, and show them how civic work is done. Not that the professor is expected to be a crusader or a reformer, but rather a civic researcher and a technical consultant; and many are just that today. Here is the opportunity for the professor to forsake his ivory tower without losing caste or dignity.

As the civic organization movement takes on greater momentum and more definite direction a new profession of civic leaders, co-ordinators, consultants, and researchers will emerge with its own literature and specific requirements. It is hoped that this study is evidence of several steps in that direction. In the new profession of civic leader, men should be welcome not only from all of the social sciences but from all vocations and professions, and out of this wide variety of experience, background, and training a new science of community action will unfold.

There are two schools of thought respecting the route students should take into civic affairs. The old school insists that the students should enter directly into public affairs by active participation in precinct politics. By punching doorbells, canvassing voters, distributing literature, attending meetings, and performing other kinds of party service it is assumed that the novice can cultivate the party leaders and bring a healthy influence to bear upon politics and administration. According to this theory the student should try to see the good as well as the bad points in the old politicians and get along with them as harmoniously as he can. He is warned not to compromise his conscience and not to do anything dishonorable, but to work hard, and it is assumed that his importance and influence in party and governmental affairs will increase as he makes himself agreeable and useful. Many political scientists have given this advice, and a few have succeeded in inducing their students to participate directly in party politics, but most instructors could count on their fingers all of the students who have remained for long actively engaged in local politics or succeeded in regenerating the party wheelhorses. There are notable exceptions, of course, but if we look candidly at the situation we will find that there is something radically wrong with this fine-sounding but impractical theory.

The new school of thought favors the indirect, independent, nonpartisan, or civic approach to local affairs. Not that proponents of this plan would dissuade any students from engaging directly in precinct politics, but they have found it very difficult for college men and women to maintain interest in the rough and tumble of politics in the raw.

* * *

Experience has shown that many people will do nonpartisan civic work who would abhor "playing politics," and that many cultivated citizens and business and professional people will attend civic conventions, teas, luncheons and dinners who would not go to a party clambake.

So it is obvious, or ought to be, that this new civic approach to public affairs is more logical, reasonable, and practical than the old direct party approach, and it has greater possibilities of getting both young and old people of capacity, character, and disinterestedness to assume the duties and responsibilities of effective citizenship. This was the approach used in the successful campaigns of civic regeneration in Los Angeles and in Cincinnati. Those who will take the time to examine the facts will discover that in Cincinnati, New York, and Los Angeles, where political machines were defeated and dismantled, in each case the regeneration of the civic life of the community was effected not by the old political leaders and bosses, but through the almost complete disregard of them, and through the selection of a new type of community leadership. In Cincinnati, the Charter Committee; in New York, the Citizens Union and the Fusion Committee; in Los Angeles, the Civic Committee, were alike in that they were essentially nonpartisan in character and incorporated the altruistic elements from all political parties and factions; but the real leadership came from the civic or reform organizations and groups and not from the old party organizations. In these cities thousands of people who had never participated in politics or even attended a precinct meeting turned out to civic delegate conventions, mass meetings, group meetings, and eagerly engaged in the various phases of civic work. Here was something different; not old-style politics or old-style reform. Here was something the citizen had interest and confidence in, and succeeding elections returns have proved it. The machine has not "come back."

In conclusion it may be said that to be reasonably successful a civic program for the improvement of local government should include three necessary and related features: first, civic research, or the investigation of the most effective principles, methods, and procedures employed by successful civic organizations and leaders; second, civic education, which includes the training of adult citizens, and of students in schools, colleges, and universities in the fundamentals of citizenship, citizen organization, and civic leadership; and third, citizen action, the implementation or carrying into effect of the community plan. These are distinct but related phases of the civic process. Upon their understanding and execution the success of civic work largely depends.

A JOB THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Is Burma Disillusioned?

By H. G. Quaritch Wales

ALL SIGNS POINT TO a co-ordinated Allied offensive in Southeast Asia timed with a simultaneous attack on the "co-prosperity" sphere from several directions. This may force a rapid Japanese withdrawal from the island outposts. But it is the position of Burma that will be crucial. For the fact that the reopening of the Burma Road would lead to the setting up of a great Allied front in China, from which to deliver the knockout against Japan proper, suggests that the enemy will try at all costs to hold Burma.

From the terrain point of view the reconquest of that country has lost none of its difficulties. Yet in the last few months the Allies' chances of regaining Burma, perhaps even before the rains again stop campaigning next June, have greatly improved. A huge American and British air strength has been built up in northeast India. Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, is assured of the powerful naval forces needed to support the amphibious operations in which he specializes. Perhaps even more important, the Wingate wrecking expedition into northern Burma has not only shown the ability of both white and Indian commando-trained troops to surpass the Japanese at their own tactics, but has brought back news of a changed attitude on the part of the Burmese people.

* * *

Brigadier Wingate's men called themselves "chindits" after the fabulous griffins that protect the Burmese pagodas. And it was in this spirit that the Burmans received them. A Burmese officer, dressed in native clothes, went ahead to test th feeling of the people in the Burmese villages. He found that their orders were to attack on sight any British party of five or less but to call the Japanese if outnumbered. However, the Burmans were by now so disillusioned that they invariably helped the "chindits" with supplies and information, even at great personal risk. For their part the "chindits," by means of loudspeakers and leaflets, reassured the villagers of the growing strength of the Allies. This changed sentiment is very important, in view of the extent to which the hostile attitude of so many of the people contributed to the original British defeat.

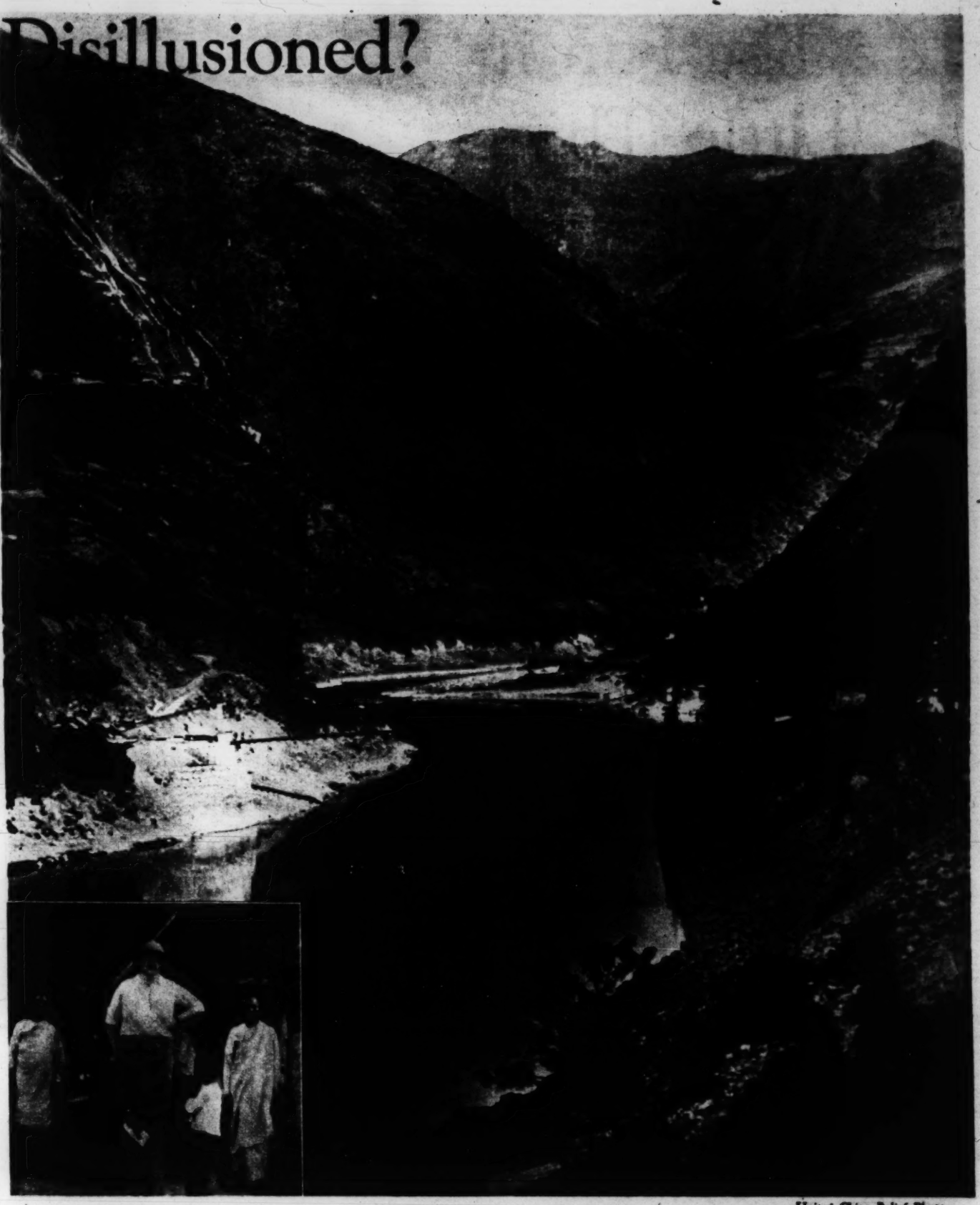
But the Burmese live and grow their rice in the fertile valley of the Irrawaddy and its great tributary the Chindwin. Before these can be reached by land from India, many parallel ranges, often over 7,000 feet high, have to be crossed. The southern mountains, known as the Arakan Yoma, are closed with dense tropical evergreen forests, the more northerly Naga and Chin hills with teak jungles, being topped by forests of oak and pine above the 3,000-foot forest line.

This hill country of the border is the domain of picturesque hill tribes, Chins, Kachins, Karens and Nagas, who alone know the jungle paths and precipitous mule tracks. Fortunately, they are friendly to the British, who have always protected them against Burmese oppression.

* * *

With such aid, which was denied to the Japanese when they thought of invading India, infiltration into Burma should be possible for a large force, benefiting by the experience of Wingate's "chindits." With this in view, American engineers are even now pushing a supply road as far as possible into the Assam border foothills. This does not mean a land invasion of Burma. But it should mean the large-scale harassing of enemy supply barges on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy, and the raising of large guerrilla bands of well-disposed Burmans for continuous sabotage of the north-south railway line. This would be the best way of bringing indirect aid to the Chinese striking south into the Shan states, which form a natural extension of the Yunnan plateau.

The main attack on Burma must however be delivered against the Irrawaddy Delta region. This cannot be reached via the narrow Arakan coastal strip which is geographically a part of India. The attempt to retake Akyab last year was a purely defensive move. Not only is the swampy terrain of Arakan almost impassable but, below Akyab, the Arakan Yoma Mountains come right down to the sea and bar further progress. The one practical key to Rangoon, the real gateway to the heart of Burma, is a successful sea-borne expedition for which the Anglo-American forces under Lord Louis Mountbatten's command must now be poised. The heavy units that will blast the way for the Allied beachheads will be based, no doubt, on Trincomalee in Ceylon. But the convoys carrying land forces, mostly composed of Indian troops, will steam from the ports of India. They will be escorted largely by the many small vessels of the Indian Navy and protected by an umbrella of shore and carrier-based aircraft.



United China Relief Photo

Mekong Bridge Over Mekong River Was Favorite Burma Road Target for Japanese. Inset: The Author in a Burmese Village

The vast rice plains of Central Burma, through which rolls its immemorial highway, the Irrawaddy, are baked hard in December. No landscape could seem more indicative of peace than these stubble fields dotted with graceful sugar palms, here and there a pleasant village with its clump of fruit trees and tall, gilded pagoda. Yet it is just here that the great decisive battles that will decide the future of Japan's swollen empire may well be fought. On such terrain there will certainly be no question of jungle warfare, and the Allies will be able to make their weight of armor and air superiority felt to the best advantage.

Pushing northward, the wide plains begin to close in, and here the battle will be waged in a region that may well remind many of our men of North Africa, rather than of the green luxury usually associated with Burma. This is a curious dry zone which below Mandalay stretches across the center of the country. The monsoon rains are scarcely felt, for the dry zone lies right in the lee of the lofty Arakan Yomas, and the result is a sandy waste in which little but scrub and cacti can grow. Here are the Yenangyaung oil fields, left twisted and blackened by the British. Here, too, is the forest of pagodas that marks the site of Pagan, Burma's oldest capital, sacked by Kublai Khan. And it may well be that between here and Mandalay the shattered Japanese forces, pressed relentlessly from the south and threatened from the north, will make their last stand in Burma.

But the enemy has one great advantage. We may be compelled to make our main attack a frontal one on the Delta region, and our supply lines will be vulnerable not only to shore-based aircraft but to submarines operating from the many sheltered coves of the Mergui archipelago. The Japanese, on the contrary, have well-secured overland lines of supply. Through easy passes connecting Thailand with Burma they have built roads, and also a railway from Bangkok to Moulmein. Over these routes they hope to pour in reinforcements to meet the Allied onslaught.

It would therefore be useful, at the very outset of the campaign, to seize air bases from which these rear supply routes could be systematically destroyed, much as the American Tenth Army Air Force and RAF based in India are already pulverizing Japanese communications in Burma itself. Peninsular Thailand, between Victoria Point and the Malayan border, would lend itself especially well to such a purpose. In 1934-35 I explored the routes across this little-known 300-mile-long stretch of country. It is very different from mountainous Tenasserim to the north and Malaya to the south. There is little jungle and much open flat country. Air bases could quickly be improvised and should be easily held against attack from the narrow coastal strips to north and south. From these airfields Japanese communications in an arc stretching through Bangkok, Saigon, and Singapore could be intensively bombed.

Such an initial move, if quickly successful, might shorten the Burma campaign by virtually isolating the Japanese forces defending that country.

The Fun in Little Things

By Homer Croy

CROY ONE AND TWO

I DON'T TELL how I got them. When I say "them" I mean my automobile license plates. A bit of mystery, there. But I will say this: I was the only person in the State of Arizona who had his name on his license plates. "Croy 1," they say. The best that Clarence Budington Kelland can do is his initials. I feel real sorry for him.

I put the plates on, myself, and when my daughter Carol saw them, she was definitely against them. What, ride around with those things! I'll admit I was a bit doubtful myself; maybe this was overdoing it. Maybe I'd better be more conventional. But still they'd been given me.

I pretended to be more confident than I really was. "There's nothing wrong about it."

"People just don't do such things," she said.

That was true, I knew. I'd heard that people in Connecticut, for good driving and other reasons, were allowed to have their names on their license plates. But this was Arizona and I was the ONLY person in the State with such plates. I began to feel extremely self-conscious. Was I being too bold, too forward? Still I did want to use my form-fitting license plates.

I started to drive Carol to school, but she was sensitive about the stares, and scrooched lower and lower in the car. At the edge of the campus, she made me stop, got out and pegged off down the campus as if she had nothing to do with the outlandish rig. Well, maybe I'd gone too far.

On the way back, I pulled into a filling station (remember how we used to do that?). "Well," said the attendant as he examined the plates, "that's something." It was, all right.

I drove up in front of a market, and when the man came out to put the things in, he said, "Is that a county?"

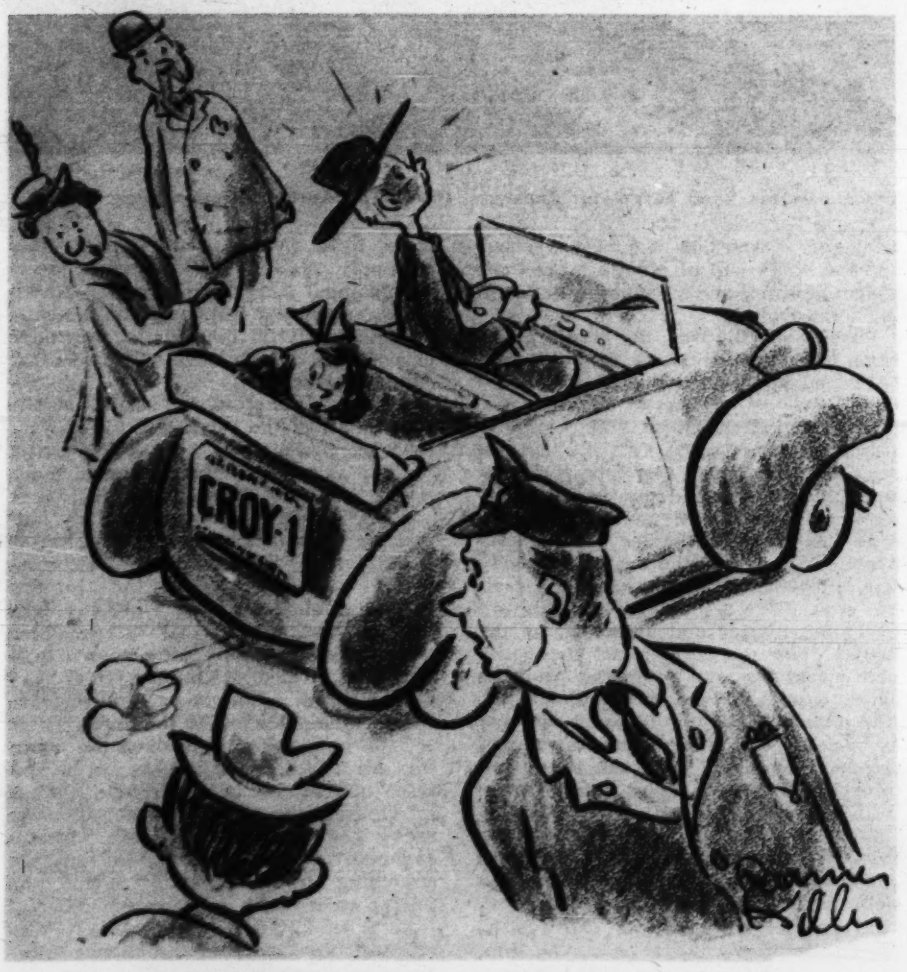
"No," I said, "that's my name."

He smiled pleasantly and started back, as if to say, "Always humor a customer."

Now, after a few days, I began to get used to the plates. Then I discovered something I hadn't realized before: how much fun a person can have out of such a simple thing as a pair of license plates bearing his name. (Remind me to tell you, sometime, how I got 'em.) We had gone to Arizona to spend the winter, where I was to tackle a long work job, so we were strangers. But not for long. Those plates began to make friends for us in an astonishing way. When we drew up to a curb, people would stare at the plates, look us over from stem to stern, then come up and ask us what they were and how we got 'em. It was delightful. We could hardly go downtown without some sort of adventure, or striking up some sort of acquaintance.

We had a neighbor who was "offish." One of those persons who has to know you a year before he'll emit so much as a grunt. Especially, we discovered later, was this true for a "winter visitor." And that's how we classed. We simply weren't worth getting acquainted with so far as he was concerned.

Each time we wheeled the car out, he would stare and each time we wheeled it back, he'd stare. His curiosity was boring from within; a kind of personal fifth column. One day he came over and made



"CAROL SCROOCHED LOWER AND LOWER IN THE CAR"

"INFLUENCE," I SAID, ASTONISHED AT MYSELF

a few weather remarks—as much as you can in southern Arizona, where the weather is always the same—then said, "I see you have very unusual license plates. May I ask what they are?"

"Our name," I said.

Of course he asked how we got them. I took care of that, and waited.

"Well," he said finally, "I think that is most interesting. My name is So-and-So; glad to welcome you as a neighbor."

The good part is that he turned out to be a really fine neighbor. People said, "I never saw him take to strangers so before." I didn't tell them a bit of friendly curiosity had done the trick.

Came the day when I had to go to California, and I decided to drive. ('Member when we could?) I had to carry an office, and we had all our clothes and personal things, so that the car was pack-jammed. We looked like "The Last of the Okies."

We arrived at Blythe at 11:30 at night, and there we were to cross the State line from Arizona into California. Have you ever tried to cross the Arizona-California State line? Well, you could get into Hitler's bedroom just about as easily. It's the citrus men, they tell me.

A whole line of cars was ahead of us, all being inspected. And do they inspect 'em! There are tables, a whole row of them; suitcases, bags, grips are put on these tables and the men come along and go through the bags and suitcases as if they knew there was a Japanese beetle in there, somewhere.

The poor man in the car ahead had only three suitcases, but, for some reason or other, the lock on one of them wouldn't open. Whereupon the inspector became tremendously suspicious, and went to a drawer in one of the tables and brought back a great metal hoop with keys strung on it; keys of all shapes and sizes. At last, he had the battered old suitcase open; all there was in it was some clothes and some odds and ends. The inspector, still after his beetle, shook out the clothes. But there was no beetle; just nothing at all.

There sat my wife and I, watching, and thinking of all the things we had wrapped and tied and roped and strapped. The inspector came with his hand board, his papers gripped on it with a metal spring. He looked at the license plate—stared would be closer to the right word—then started round to the rear to see if, by any chance, there could possibly be another license plate like the first. I knew, now, I was sunk. Such monkey business as my license plate would never get past that airtight state line. I got out of the car and went around to take the verdict.

"What is that?" he asked.

"That's my name."

"How did you get it?" he demanded. My knees gave a quake.

"Influence," I said, astonished at myself for making such a bold answer.

Turning, he looked at me. . . . What was he going to say?

"Oh-h! You haven't any citrus fruits, have you?"

"No," I answered, this very firmly.

"All right, then, you may go."

Never before had I realized how Americans are impressed by the word. I would like to think of it as un-American, but there it was and there was the magic reaction it had.

Returning, I came to Boulder Dam, which has been under military guard since Dec. 7, 1941. I pulled up and was told to wait until time for a convoy to go across. Meantime, the head guard was eyeing the license plate and me, too. Finally, he came up and asked the inevitable question.

Again a very bold part of me spoke. "Influence."

He looked at the plate again and at me again, then went to a man standing in a booth, and the two talked, and I thought, "Now I've overdone it. It's the guardhouse."

He came back. "I guess anybody who rates a plate like that deserves a special convoy."

In a few minutes there was an Army truck in front of me with a machine gun looking straight at me; and behind was another Army truck with a machine gun looking straight at me; and thus we sailed blithely across the Dam, Croy 1 and I.

I arrived at Grand Canyon, which is supervised by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and excellently supervised, I must add. A quarter of a mile before we reached the Rim, two men stepped out from a booth. There was a sign that everything on wheels must pay a dollar. I was reaching for the dollar when one of the men started to write down the license number. He paused—how well by this time I knew that pause—then the inevitable question. Did I dare?

"They just gave it to me," I said, losing some of my courage.

"Well," said the man, in spite of my half-whispered answer, "I guess you can go in on a complimentary."

We did, Croy 1 and I.

Croy 1's days are over. It reposes in the garage, with a sheet over it and blocks under it.

I ask myself, "What did I learn?" Well, I learned how much fun a person can have in little things. Remind me to tell you sometime how I got those plates."

Runaway Inflation? Economist Says No

By Prof. Sumner H. Slichter

WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN to prices after the war? Will there be a disastrous collapse as some people fear? Or will there be a runaway inflation?

The fear of a disastrous collapse of prices springs from the knowledge that the Government, very shortly after the firing ceases, will cut its expenditures by $60,000,000,000 to $80,000,000,000 a year. In the face of such a large and sudden disappearance of Government-made markets can there be anything except large mass unemployment—a repetition of the hard times of the early thirties?

One might accept this conclusion were it not for the fact that the country will come out of the war with far larger accumulations of purchasing power than it has ever possessed. At the end of 1943 individuals and business enterprises have $65,000,000,000 of unspent income. By the end of 1944, unless the war against Germany ceases pretty early in the year, the amounts of unspent income will approximate $100,000,000,000. These sums will be more or less evenly divided between individuals and business enterprises. About one third of them will represent rather urgent demand. With a reserve of $65,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000 against unemployment, it is very difficult to imagine a widespread collapse. There may be some "engineering" unemployment, due to the fact that machines are not ready to be run, but it is not likely that there will be unemployment because of lack of demand for goods.

* * *

As to the possibility of a runaway inflation after the war—although some people are spending pretty freely now, the country as a whole is saving at a higher rate than ever before.

In the course of 1943 individuals and unincorporated businesses saved about $35,000,000,000, or nearly six times the amount saved in 1939. Over half of this is in the form of cash, demand deposits, War Savings Bonds and the reduction of consumer indebtedness.

Why is such a large part of income not being spent? One reason is that many people fear unemployment after the war. Another reason is that people are very busy and are working long hours and don't have time or opportunity to do many of the things that they would like to do when they spend their money, such as going off on long trips.

By far the most important reason, however, is the simple fact that goods are not to be had or not to be had in satisfactory quantity. You cannot get new automobiles, and most durable consumer goods are out of the market. It is very difficult to build a house. People are postponing spending their money until they can get what they want for it.

* * *

What applies to individuals and unincorporated businesses applies also to corporations. They likewise are accumulating large amounts of liquid resources. In the main the corporations are not doing this out of profits, because undistributed profits this year will be only about $4,000,000,000.

Corporations are compelled by the scarcity of goods to let their inventories run down and postpone making replacements and repairs. About $10,000,000,000 which ordinarily would be spent to maintain inventories and to replace equipment is being put principally into Government securities. That is why corporations are doing more than any other group in the community in buying Government securities.

Does not this great postponement of expenditures mean that the foundation is being laid for a big rise in prices after the war? As soon as goods become available, will not people rush into the markets to buy goods that they have long been forced to do without?

Undoubtedly the difficulty in holding down prices will be greater soon after the war than it is now. At any rate, it would be sensible to guard against that danger by not suddenly scrapping existing controls.

But even after the war the danger of inflation will be less than many people fear.

Between the end of the fighting in Europe and the end of the fighting against Japan there is likely to be a pretty good opportunity to meet the most urgent part of the pent-up demand.

The moderate rise in prices of the last several years is likely to continue. This will reduce the purchasing power of the accumulated liquid savings.

The end of the war may see the Government with large inventories of goods on hand. Most of these things will not have any peacetime application. But some of them will. The part of the Government's inventory which has peacetime uses will be a protection against a disorderly price rise.

* * *

Business managers are much better informed concerning the pent-up demand than they were after the last war. Many of them are making plans to meet this demand. Perhaps their plans will not be made on an adequate scale, but they will be far more adequate than were the plans after the first World War. The first World War, it is important to remember, ended very suddenly in 1918 when war production was rapidly being expanded in preparation for a big campaign in 1919.

The conversion problem in most lines of industry is far less formidable than it has generally been assumed. Furthermore, industry has demonstrated a greater capacity to increase production on short notice than anyone dared believe that it possessed.

So for these several reasons one is justified in believing that larger supplies of goods will be a great help in preventing inflation after the war.

But the most important single safeguard against inflation after the war, according to my guess, is the consumer himself. He has been through a good many economic ups and downs during the last 30 years and seems to have become a more sophisticated buyer than he was at the time of the first World War. He has demonstrated a conspicuous reluctance to reach for goods at prices he regards as too high.

* * *

If I have misjudged the psychology of the consumer, then my guesses concerning the course of prices after the war will turn out to be wrong. These guesses rest in the main upon the assumption that consumers will revolt against a very rapid rise in prices.

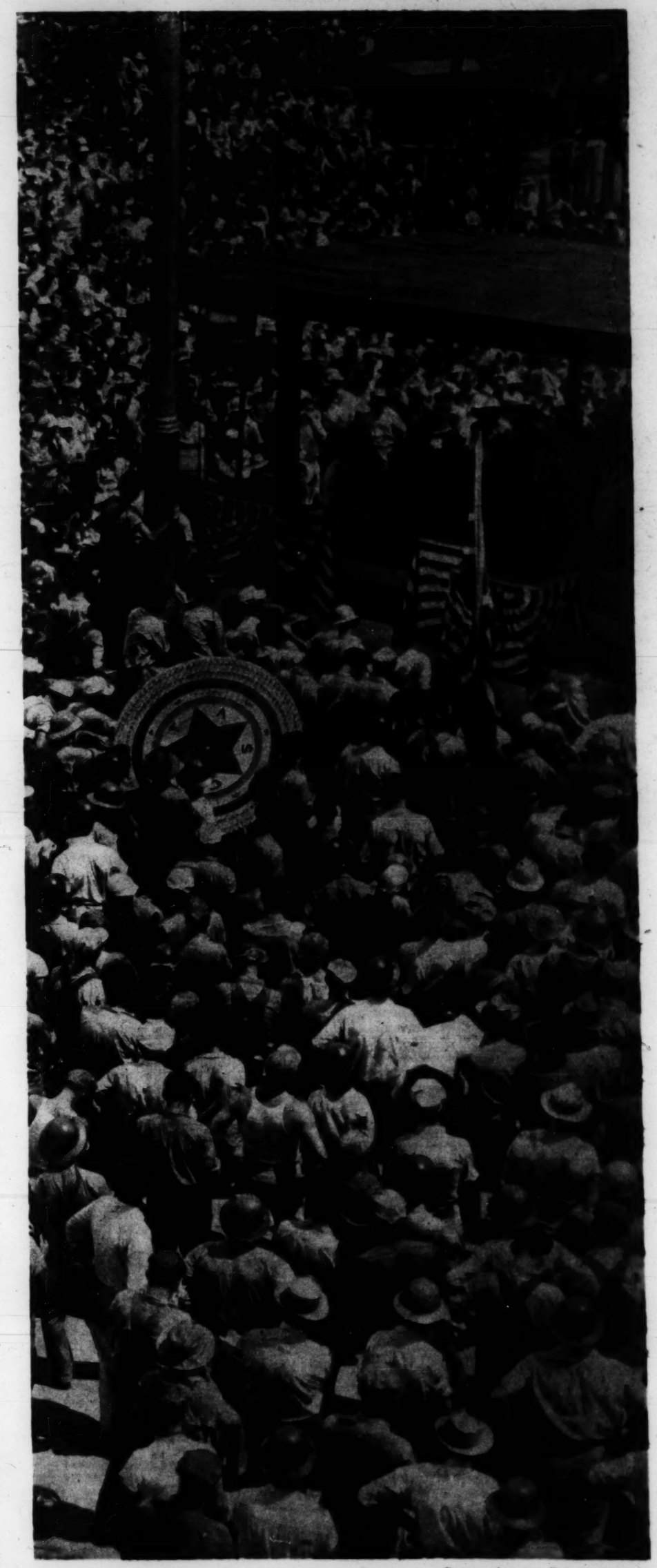
Some further rise in prices, however, would in my judgment be desirable, particularly in the first, second, or third years following the war. A great upheaval like this war introduces many distortions into the price structure and the wage structure. It is easier to correct these distortions by raising low wages and low prices than by reducing high wages and high prices.

Furthermore, it would be a good thing if the price level in the United States were to rise more than the price level in other countries.

Wage rates in England have gone up about 35 per cent. This indicates that the British price level after the war may be about 35 per cent above what it was before the war. If such a change occurs in the British price level, a rise of 50 or 60 per cent above 1939 would be desirable in the United States.

If this country is to spread hope and opportunity through the world and to create a solid economic foundation for peace, it must make it easier for the rest of the world to earn dollars. A rise in our price level is probably the most practical way of our doing this.

Certainly it seems to be the most practical way of reducing our tariff. It is equivalent to a reduction in our tariff, but it is the kind of a reduction that leaves most everyone happy.



Courtesy American Federationist

SHIPYARD WORKERS AMONG THE MILLIONS INTERESTED IN INFLATION

Idlewild: Airport of Tomorrow

By Robert M. Hallet

AP and New York Herald Tribune

TRANSPORT PLANES ROAR INTO THE AIR FOR FLIGHT TO AFRICA AND THE EAST

ON A FLAT, WASTE EXPANSE on the northeast shore of Jamaica Bay, Queens, N. Y., a dozen huge bulldozers and tractor-drawn scrapers are leveling and grading sand pumped by dredges from the bottom of the bay. The desolation of the site and the slow, methodical work going on do not indicate the importance of the undertaking, for the project will be developed into Idlewild Airport, said to be the largest in the world now in process of construction or in an advanced stage of planning.

Due to the war demand for materials, actual construction work on the area, which will cover 3,275 acres, will be deferred until peace. It will be substantially completed three years after the war. Construction men hope to install drainage and finish grading in 1944 and predict that runways will be in use by the end of 1945.

The field stretches three miles from east to west and two miles from north to south and will be more than six times as large as La Guardia Field, which was considered colossal when completed three years ago. It is generally estimated that the airport and its equipment will cost upwards of $60,000,000. The airport is officially known for the present as "Municipal Airport No. 2 at Idlewild."

* * *

This "airport of tomorrow" is symbolic of the part aviation will play in postwar commerce and travel. A space will be provided for parking helicopters which may operate a taxi service to nearby points in and outside the city. During peak-load hours, the field will be able to handle as many as 300 airplane movements an hour.

Idlewild will supersede La Guardia Field as the major airport in the New York area. The latter field will, however, continue to function to capacity. Idlewild is expected to be the center for long distance, transoceanic and transcontinental traffic, leaving La Guardia Field to handle the short-run commuter traffic perhaps to points as far away as Chicago.

The airport will provide space for four miles of hangars for land airplanes and a mile-long seaplane base. The runways will have instrument-landing systems, enabling airplanes to land safely in any fog. In addition, there will be three or four miles of signal lights outside the boundaries of the field. The seaplane base will be at the southwesterly corner of the area and will have runways more than two miles long.

Because of generosity in size and scope of its planning, Idlewild is expected to escape obsolescence for many years. If some new development is brought forth, there will be room for it at Idlewild.

The La Guardia mayoralty has been distinguished for its "airmindedness." Until construction of La Guardia Field, the city lacked a first-class airport, the principal traffic going to Newark. The opening of the New York field on Dec. 3, 1939, immediately eclipsed the Newark airport.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has said that Idlewild Airport will incorporate all the dreams of pilots. One of the most general of these dreams is an unobstructed approach to an airfield. At Idlewild, according to plans, the approach will have no obstruction within a radius of two miles.

The project is being financed by the city. The $9,500,000 received from the sale of Floyd Bennett Airport to the Navy is being used to pay for present operations. Further funds will be included in the city's capital budget for the next few years.

The field will have a storage capacity of at least 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline. The Gulf Oil Company bid $2,100,000, plus 1½ cents for every gallon sold, for exclusive rights to a 10-year concession at the field. This awoke other oil companies to the profitability of the concession and they joined together to bid $3,750,000, plus 1½ cents a gallon, for the franchise. This bid was equalled by Gulf and the matter is now before city officials for decision.

The layout of the field includes 11 runways, of which two may not be required for some years. Three will be 10,000 feet in length; four, 9,500, 8,200, 8,000 and 6,600 feet, respectively, and two, 7,000 feet. All runways will be 200 feet wide save the two long ones, which will be 300 feet wide. The field is notable for its many taxiways. Its main entrance will be a few blocks south of the intersection of Van Wyck Boulevard and Southern Parkway. The helicopter parking lot, as now planned, would be placed to the west of the administration building and the landplane hangar rows, which occupy most of the western end of the field.

Blueprints for hangars, cargo, and passenger loading docks and similar structures are necessarily incomplete. They will be developed according to the needs of various airlines and new developments that come along in airplanes and techniques of loading them. Delano & Aldrich, architects, who are designing all the buildings, planned the structures for La Guardia Field and the Pan American seaplane base at Miami, Fla.

Airline officials estimate that there will be about 40,000 persons employed on the airport within five years after completion. This will necessitate additional rapid transit facilities to the area. There is a Long Island Railroad line within a mile of the site, giving connections with Pennsylvania Station, and a short spur could be added serving the field. In addition, the city may extend subway facilities to the field. Undoubtedly some form of motor bus and helicopter services will connect La Guardia and Idlewild to enable air travelers to change over quickly from local to long-distance flights or vice versa.

The Gahan Construction Company of Brooklyn has dredged and pumped in 26,000,000 cubic yards of sand fill into the area during the year and a half of operations. About 8,000,000 more cubic yards are needed. It is hoped to install drainage and finish grading and perhaps do some paving in 1944. At the end of 1945, the field may be usable, although not completed, providing war conditions permit continuing the work.

* * *

A novel feature of construction at the field will be that the $20,000,000 worth of runways, taxiways and aprons will be of 12-inch thick, high-strength concrete. Usual thickness of concrete is six to nine inches. The strips are designed to support airplanes weighing 300,000 pounds (Flying Fortresses tilt the scales at about 64,000 pounds, fully loaded).

Jay Downer, consulting engineer, was engaged by the city to design and supervise construction of the airport under the direction of John McKenzie, Commissioner of Marine and Aviation. Mayor La Guardia has exercised constant supervision of every detail and the general layout and many new features were the Mayor's own ideas. Operation of the field will be under the direction of Commissioner McKenzie.

The original layout has been radically revised to increase the capacity of the field, provide central tower control, and materially shorten taxi distances for planes. Long taxi runs wear motors and waste time. The field will have many times the usual number of taxiways. All such ways are 100 feet wide. Instead of planes warming up on loading aprons and taxi-ing out long distances to the end of runways, they will approach the runways usually at an angle of 45 degrees, warmed up and ready to start as directed from the control tower. This will make it possible for each landing runway to accommodate airplanes at the rate of one a minute, and, when necessary, planes may take off at 40-second intervals.

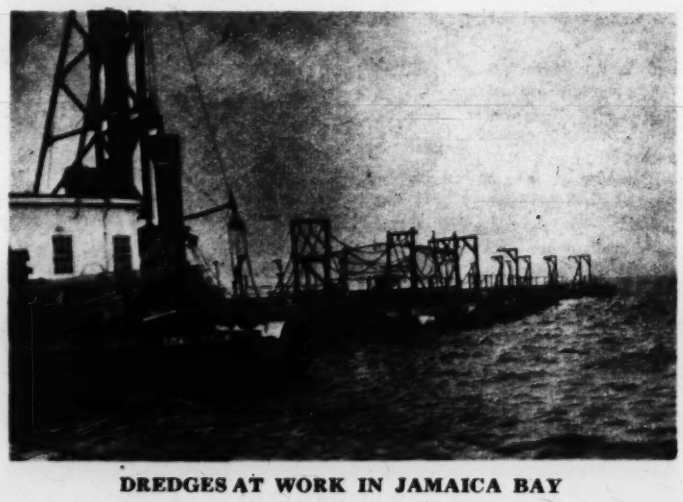
* * *

Based on Army experience during the war, it is now known that airplanes equipped with tricycle landing gear can safely land at a 22½ degree angle to the wind and that all winds below 15 miles an hour can be disregarded. In fact, heavier Army planes—foretokens of postwar transports—often land at 45 or more degrees off wind where only one or two runways are available.

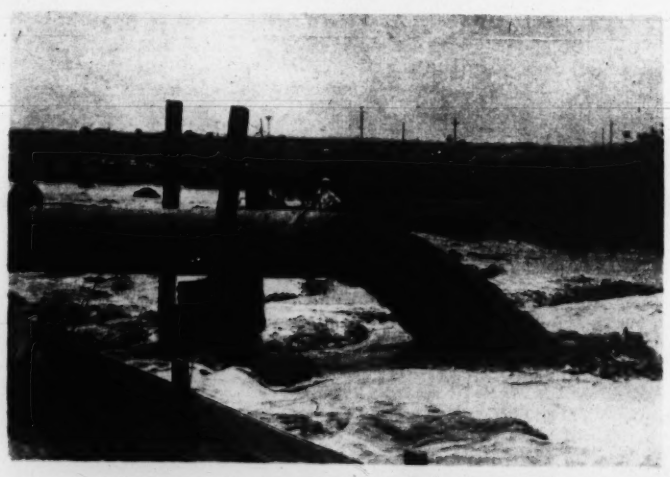
Notwithstanding this, Idlewild will have runways in four directions, so that the smaller planes not yet equipped with tricycle landing gear can take off or be landed squarely into the wind.

The first tentative plans for Idlewild were announced in December, 1941, after the city sold Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, to the Navy. Mayor La Guardia immediately impounded the proceeds of the sale of Bennett Field, produced the preliminary plans and obtained authorization from the Board of Estimate—even before the ink on the check was dry.

The field will consolidate New York City's position as the first airport of the nation, and, perhaps, establish it as the air center of the world.



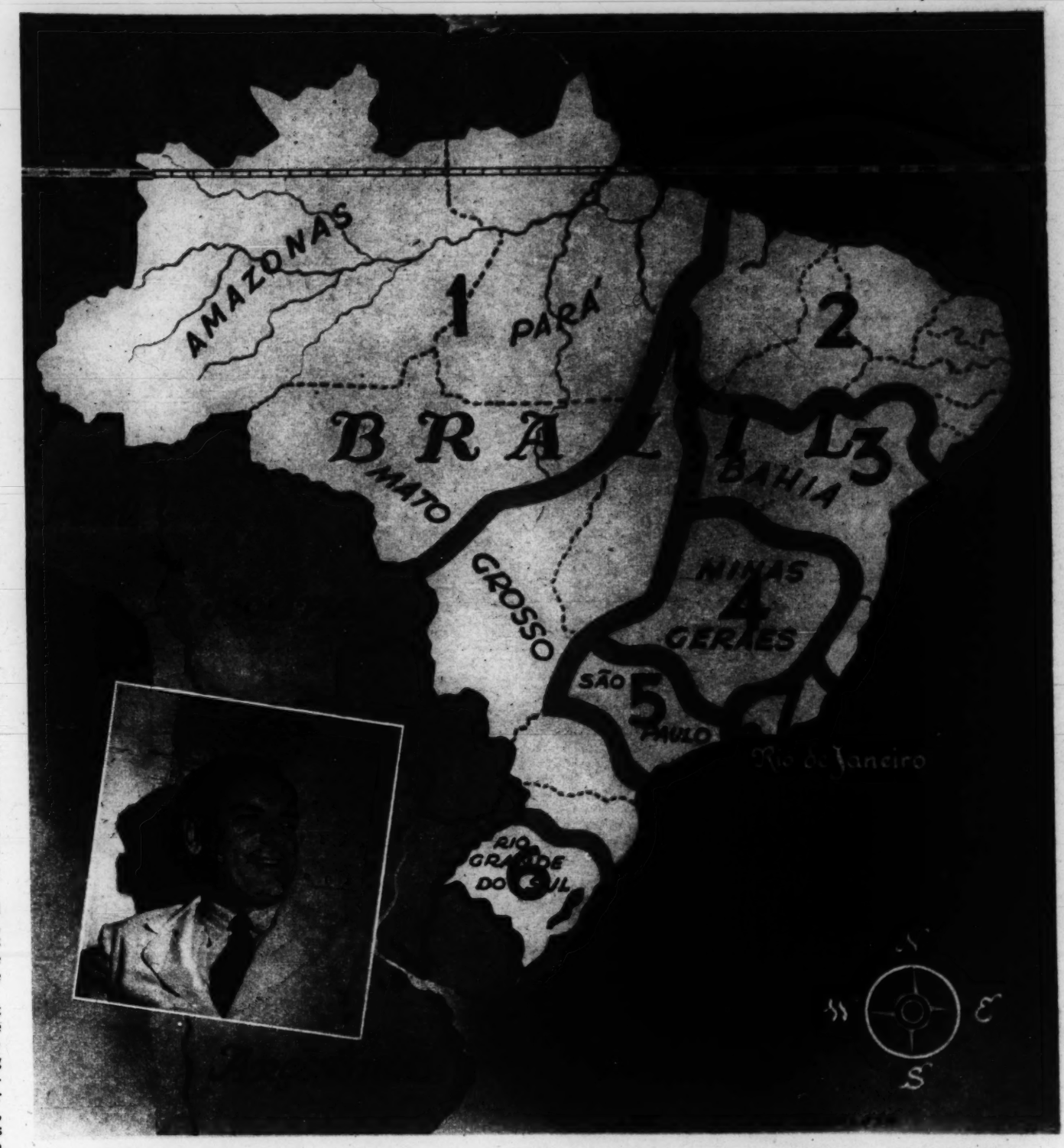
DREDGES AT WORK IN JAMAICA BAY



DREDGED SAND FILLS IN AIRPORT SITE

A Literary Tour of Brazil

By Vianna Moog



Map Shows Seven "Islands" of Literary Culture in Brazil. Inset: Vianna Moog, Brazilian Author and Journalist

IT IS DIFFICULT to explain a vast new country like Brazil, especially difficult to explain it through native literature. This literature reflects youth and complexity. The same difficulty arises when we attempt to interpret the United States through her literature. Both Brazil and the United States lack the peculiar traits which characterize and identify the literatures of European countries.

In Brazilian literature, it is difficult to select a distinguishing dominant trait. Is it a literature of essayists, like French? Of imagination, like English literature? Let others attempt to give categorical and final answers to these questions. Instead of judging Brazilian literature as a whole, I prefer to examine its parts, as I might explore an archipelago on whose islands many cultures are more or less differentiated, more or less autonomous.

In geographical order, the first cultural island in Brazil is the region of Amazonia. Included therein are two of Brazil's largest states, Amazonas and Pará, part of Matto Grosso, besides territorial strips of six neighboring countries. Amazonia is surrounded by natural barriers that divide it from several other regions: to the north lie the foothills of the Guianas; to the south lies the Brazilian plateau; to the west are the lofty Andes. Piecing together fragmentary sketches, it took courage and talent to compose the literary landscape of this domain. It is easier to accept the scientific fact that pulsations of starlight take years to cross interstellar space, than to conceive within the Land of Brazil the cosmic immensity of the Amazon Valley on our small planet. Without horizons, without the contours of hills dividing valleys to provide landmarks to indicate the granite wall that surrounds it . . . closed, lush, impregnable, filled with haunting, the Amazon does not reveal herself to the casual one, she does not confide or give up easily. Hence, we might say that Amazonian literature aims to interpret and decipher the inscrutable earth itself.

* * *

Northeastern Brazil, the second island of our archipelago, is different. There, too, the earth is important, but it is not overpowering as in Amazonia. Here the earth merges into other aspects of the environment.

Decidedly, cosmic grandeur does not dominate our Northeastern culture. One recognizes definite differences in the quality of the literature that has sprung from it. Striking contrasts between mansion and slum dwelling, between manor house and slave quarters, rich and poor, white and black . . . at the two extremes of a perplexing diversity of races, certain signposts stand out in a literature that could not fail to be charged with the cries of social forces and of social consciousness. It is a literature of polemics and of protest, an apologia for social conventions and fermenting unrest.

Just as the literature of the Northeast develops social themes, so the literature of Baía, the third island of our archepelago, is noted for the virtual absence of such overtones. Baía has nourished a literature of erudite sects, of humanists, of dilettantes—certainly not a literature of organic social conflict. Here is the spiritual daughter of the eighteenth century, Brazilianized into a humanist literature. Enjoying a pleasant climate and untouched by crucial problems, Baía could give herself over to a rather carefree life. Why seek to interpret the earth, when there are so many Greek and Latin epigrams to discuss? Why bring up vexatious contemporary problems, when there is scarcely enough time to read the Latin and Portuguese classics?

The erudite flavor of the Baían literature, and indeed of Brazilian literature generally, might be considered part of the national inheritance. The preferences of a society partly patrjarchal and partly slavish, based on the ownership of large estates, fosters and nourishes this tendency. But we must not forget that in Amazonia it is counteracted by the primitive powers of the earth; in the Northeast by social dynamism, and in Minas Geraes by geographical considerations.

Minas Geraes, the fourth island in the archipelago, would delight a philosopher like Hipolito Taine. The region is a chain of mountains. Each with a life its own, its towns are like amphitheaters separated from one another by granite ramparts. For this reason, urbanism is the core of history and literature in Minas Geraes and stimulates the inhabitants to carry on great crusades.

The crusaders of São Paulo, another important island in Brazil's literary archipelago, preach a different message. While the people of Minas Geraes are circumscribed by their inherent urbanism, the Paulists, faithful to the traditions of their pioneer ancestors, never lose sight of their imperial sense. Pioneering is a vocation for the Paulists. Hence, the Paulist Plateau, whence caravans set out to extend the national frontiers, became the point of departure for spiritual crusades that spread through the country. The Paulist flag, emblem of São Paulo's pioneers, the tendency to preach Brazilian nationalism on geographic, economic, social and cultural planes—all are typical of São Paulo. When the Paulist has an idea, he feels impelled to spread it far and wide.

* * *

The opposite condition prevails in Amazonia, where men live exposed to the jungle; or in Rio Grande do Sul, at least in its settled region, where the earth radiates a sort of steadying calm.

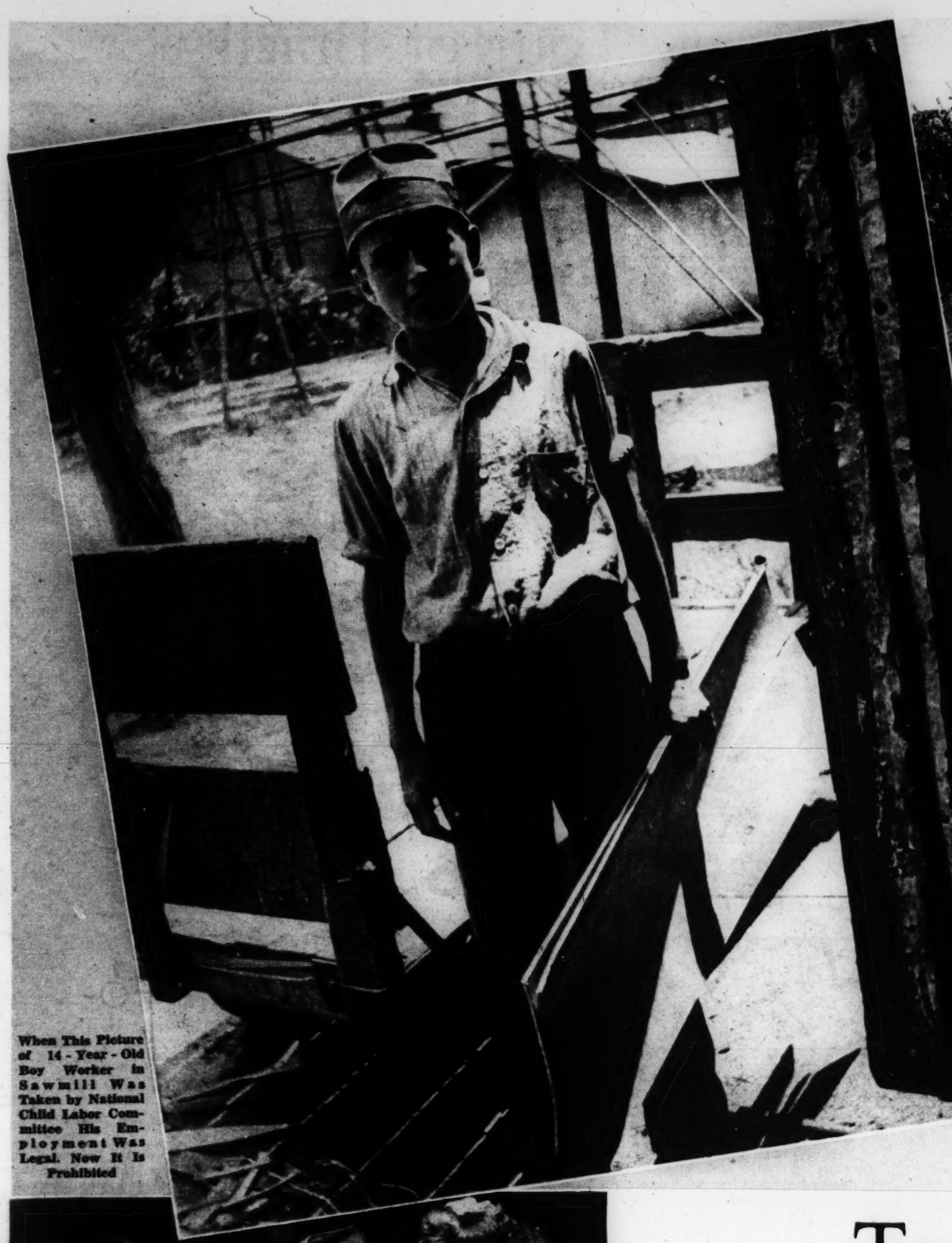
In this pastoral land, where there are few obstructions to meet the eye, and over which a single voice rings out without awakening an echo, man becomes an inspired master of the land. Hence, his individualism, his regional literature, in which he plays on the themes of joy in rural life: the rodeo, horse-taming, courage, stoicism, and many others.

Finally we come to the literature of the metropolis, the last of our seven islands in the Brazilian literary archipelago. In Rio, the capital, we might expect to find the most highly developed and most influential literature. But this is not so. Aside from the fact that other islands in the archipelago have a larger number of literary representatives, Rio's real literary importance is subordinate. Unlike the capitals of European countries, which are also centers of literary life and culture, Rio is not the capital of a unified and centralized state. For this reason it is always subservient to the culture of the various provinces. Sometimes this cultural dependence places Rio at the mercy of Minas Geraes, sometimes at the mercy of São Paulo, and sometimes at the mercy of Rio Grande do Sul.

Rio, hindered in its political originality and cultural influence, has produced little more significant than a literature of manners, skepticism, and irony.

In conclusion, I do not believe it possible to explain Brazil or Brazilian literature without referring to these seven islands of culture, namely, the seven keys to Brazilian literature—Amazonia, the Northeast, Baía, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Rio de Janeiro.

Vianna Moog, one of Brazil's foremost men of letters, has recently come to the United States as a guest of the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations. He is one of the younger group of writers. Besides civic and literary activities, he is a professional journalist and former editor of Folha da Tarde, an afternoon paper in Porto Alegre, in whose columns he wrote "Persian Letters," ironic and humorous commentaries on the social and political customs of his country. In 1939, his best-selling book, "Un Rio Imita o Reno" (A River Imitates the Rhine), made him a figure of national prominence, and accelerated the Brazilian Government's campaign to fuse the German populations with the traditional Portuguese-Brazilian culture. The German Embassy failed in its efforts to have the book banned.



When This Picture of 14-Year-Old Boy Worker in Sawmill Was Taken by National Child Labor Committee His Employment Was Legal. Now It Is Prohibited

HAPPY BOY WORKERS ON M

YOUTH SHOWS CONF
SKILL AT WESTING

WESTINGHOUSE FINDS PLACE FOR TEEN-AGE GIRLS

Teen-Age Wa

By Lucien A

WITH THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE an increasing problem, do we need the work of teen-age boys and girls under draft age for victory?

No doubt one of the best qualified men to speak on the subject is Paul V. McNutt, United States War Manpower Commissioner, who says:

"We cannot afford to waste manpower by exposing youth to hazardous occupations or to working conditions or hours that would endanger their physical and intellectual development. . . . I think that in most cases youth under 18 can best contribute to the war program by continuing in school and, when their services are required, accepting suitable employment outside school hours and during vacations."

After Mr. McNutt, let us quote England's Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, who recently declared:

"How valuable it would have been to the State if those children had been kept in school . . . another couple of years and a portion of that time devoted to some form of training . . . not merely in industry but in agriculture."

The tragic part of the story is that interruption in education can hardly be made up. One can halt construction of a road and begin construction again after 10 years where it was left off. One cannot use the same procedure in education.

The accompanying illustrations present some good and some bad examples of working children. Investigations show that even in the higher age group, where existing laws usually permit children to leave school at 16 years, the outright switch from school to workshop is neither desirable nor necessary.

Y. M. C. A. Photo, Cleveland

RKERS ON MIDWESTERN FARMS

HOWS CONFIDENCE IN HIS
T WESTINGHOUSE PLANT

"Picking Beans at Six" Is Title of This Photo Supplied by National Child Labor Committee

War Workers

Lucien Aigner

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On the other hand, in some cases even younger children can participate in the war effort with benefit to the community and without damage to themselves.

Perhaps in no other field have contrasts been so sharp and instructive between well organized, properly planned and supervised projects and haphazardous improvisation, as in youth's participation in farm work under the various war projects.

During last summer some very fine examples were observed of plans under which city youngsters helped farmers.

Some others were lacking in supervision and proper organization. Farm work is not all fun. It is hard labor and toil. Unless youngsters are properly selected, prepared and trained, unless their supervision is satisfactory as to working conditions, food, housing and working hours, results may easily be far from satisfactory.

Some of the agencies which made fine records last summer were the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy and Girl Scouts and the Volunteer Land Corps. Under the "Victory Corps Program" introduced recently by the United States Office of Education to the American school system youth between the ages of 14 and 18 have ample opportunities to perform duties and work useful and necessary for the war effort, even while staying at school.

The "Victory Corps" offers a pattern of great variety enlisting the efforts of school children under the leadership of their school authorities in the war effort, while the boys and girls continue their studies in school and acquire a sound foundation for their future.

SCHOOLGIRL WAITS ON TRADE IN CANDY STORE

"Mothers of Fighting Men"

IF YOU HAPPEN to drop in at 83 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y., any day between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning or 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, you will hear a group of women telling one another about the latest letters they have received from their sons who are overseas.

In one part of the spacious clubrooms may be a group of women whose sons are all in the same area. By comparing letters they are getting a composite picture of conditions under which their sons are living. One woman will tell what Tom says about the food, another boy has written about the weather. The natives, their habits and customs, have been described by another lad, while a boy who loves nature has written of the birds or flowers or scenery. A son who has a sense of humor has enlivened his letters by relating amusing incidents.

Mrs. J. Reynolds Wait organized the group, which is known as "Mothers of Fighting Men." Her own son went overseas in November, 1942. It was six weeks before she heard from him. When the first few letters finally came through, Mrs. Wait experienced what she calls an "actual compulsion" to read them to everybody. She was particularly happy when she could talk about those letters to other women whose sons were far from home.

That was her inspiration. She sent personal letters to all the Auburn women she could locate who had sons in the service, asking them to meet and share experiences. Mrs. Wait says, "We often go as far back as the cradle. It often takes two hours to get thoroughly 'talked out.'" Often after visiting the clubrooms a mother will say, "Now I have something to write to my boy about."

In a short time, more than 300 mothers had accepted the invitation to visit the clubrooms which Mr. Wait had placed at their disposal in a centrally located building which he owns.

Mrs. E. Donaldson Clapp, a friend of Mrs. Wait's, offered substantial financial assistance and gives four hours each day in the clubrooms, typing and keeping the growing files of records in order.

Talking is not all that Mothers of Fighting Men do. A record is kept of every mother who visits the rooms, and of her son; his rank and station, home and service addresses. On special occasions, such as promotions and unusual activities, a note is sent to both mother and son, often with flowers or a little gift.

There are pictures of almost 200 of Auburn's servicemen on the walls of the clubrooms. These are arranged in groups according to the areas in which they are stationed. If a mother has no picture which she can spare, a copy is made of one which she loans for the purpose.

Included in the group are also some 200 mothers whose sons are still in the United States. When these boys are at home on furlough they love to visit the rooms and find out where their friends are.

There are 22 gold star mothers in the group. One of these mothers said, "Your rooms are so cheerful, even with the gold stars, that we don't hide our sorrow, or put it away out of sight, but talk about it in a natural way."

MRS. J. REYNOLDS WAIT

The method of locating and approaching mothers is by use of items and lists in the daily newspapers, names given by members, and records of the churches. As the list grew, a form letter had to take the place of the personal one, but it is a friendly invitation to and explanation of the club.

Mothers whose sons are in combat areas are given a pin to wear, furnished by Mr. Wait. One grandmother who has always worn precious jewels wears her Mothers of Fighting Men pin more proudly than any gem she has ever owned.

News of the organization is, of course, carried to the boys, wherever they may be. Sometimes mothers ask Mrs. Wait or Mrs. Clapp to write to their sons, which they are always glad to do. They have letters from all over the globe, from boys who have written to thank them for being so nice to "Mom."

One boy, home on furlough, wrote in the club guest book:

Today I have finally seen the Mothers of Fighting Men Club that I've been hearing so much about for nearly a year. I expected something nice, but never expected it would be as nice as it really is. Mrs. Wait and Mrs. Clapp have done a fine job and they have my sincere best wishes for future success in their endeavor. Also, I wish to write (that all who see this book may read) how grateful I am for the splendid way they have treated my mother since I've been away.

One Auburn boy who was wounded at Guadalcanal was sent to California to recuperate. He got word to the Mothers of Fighting Men, saying that he didn't want to worry his mother by letting her know his condition, but wished to be in touch with someone from home until he was able to write. Mrs. Wait and Mrs. Clapp "adopted" him, and for three weeks one or the other wrote to him every day, sending him clippings from the home papers, jokes, and little gifts, just as they would have done for their own sons. When his recovery was well on the way they treated him and his mother to two cross-continent telephone calls. No avenue of comfort or assistance which this organization can use is left closed.

Businessmen of Auburn are interested in the project and believe that the records which are kept in the club files will be of inestimable value when the story of Auburn's part in World War II shall be written.

Mrs. Wait says: "We have many offers to help, all volunteer, of course, and many gifts of food for the social end of our work. An amazing thing to me has been the interest which our work has aroused in the teen-age group. I have three regular assistant secretaries in this age bracket who understand our purpose and could carry on by themselves for a day perfectly well."

Mothers of Fighting Men has no dues, no assessments, no by-laws. Its other name, as someone has suggested, might be "Kindness Incorporated."

IRENE H. BURNHAM

A Country Without a Government

The Danes are still without a government, and, as far as they are concerned, getting along nicely. The Germans are irritated. It would be easier for them if they had a puppet whom they could persuade into countenancing their measures or bully into doing so. There was a rumor from Sweden that an erratic count with Nazi sympathies might be their man, but no more has been heard of it. "Lack of moral courage and not enough collaborators," said a Swedish paper.

King and Parliament have said their last words in this matter: "Under present conditions a Government would lack the essentials of constitutionality."

Instead of a single and indispensable head that they could threaten to chop off, the Germans have to deal with a number of heads of Government departments and committees, none of which can be held solely responsible. In October, for instance, the Danish Parliament is supposed to meet to vote on the budget, and this October there were several laws which would expire unless duly prolonged, such as tax laws. The Germans counted on this to force the deadlock, but conversations took place among the chairmen of Parliament, several of the civil servants and the Committee of Nine, representing the Danish Coalition parties, and they decided that laws cannot stop functioning while the law-giving assembly is unable to function.

As a Danish economist now in Washington recently said: "The Danish system of living is not dependent on a führer. Were the Germans to take over one of the main Danish economic organizations, the branch organizations would simply continue on their own. In the economic organization of Denmark every private is able to leave the ranks and take his fallen lieutenant's place."—Danish Listening Post.

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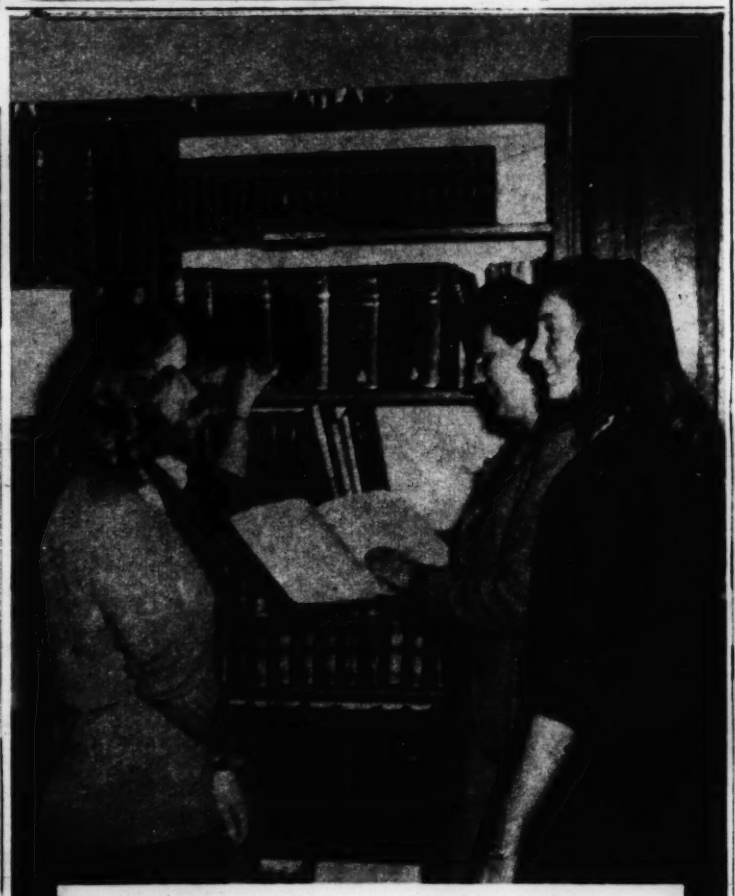

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Yet for all that, comparatively few of our 130,000,000 people really *know* the Institution or appreciate its influence upon their daily lives. That is why this booklet was written.

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Among the New Books

Religion on the Fighting Front

My Fighting Congregation, by Chaplain William C. Taggart and Christopher Cross. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.

IN A FOREWORD to this simply written, chronological record of servicemen on a sector of the fighting front, Chief of Chaplains William R. Arnold of the U. S. Army assures us that the experience of Chaplain Taggart "vividly mirrors the work of all our chaplains now serving throughout the world."

* * *

As chaplain with the 19th Bombardment Group in the Pacific from Pearl Harbor until recently, young Taggart was almost constantly in the thick of battle, going out with the men who rescued the wounded, on hand to greet those who return to camp, living with them night and day, sharing with them almost every type of experience.

The record therefore is pregnant with action, speed, a sense of crisis. It is also bleakly realistic in depicting the facts of war. Yet while Chaplain Taggart undergoes the dangers and hardships of the men and shows himself utterly fearless in penetrating rough terrain under fire, he at no time loses sight of his real reason for being there, which is to minister to their spiritual welfare.

The men feel this, too, and because of their need respond to it. The book is almost all conversation—some of it irrelevant, some of it deeply moving in its glimpses of the yearning for the comfort of prayer within these boys so far from home, and all of it evidently genuine. There are stories of rescue and protection, too, that seem to have no explanation except that found by the Chaplain—direct answer to prayer.

* * *

No attempt is made at literary style, and except for arrangement there is evidently as little as possible change of the material from the way Chaplain Taggart himself actually told it to Christopher Cross. If it rambles a bit, it is the more like an ordinary conversational record, even to recreating an appropriate atmosphere of Texas leisureliness in the telling.

If it seems plain, it is probably more in character for this, and Mr. Cross has been wise in keeping it so. Chaplain Taggart says at the outset, "I am no book-writing minister." He is, rather, an earnest, evangelical young man, deeply interested in working among men. His story, therefore, is ever of the boy far from home, who is going through terrific experiences and finding, not infrequently, that he needs his God.

M. J. T.

The Modern Library now offers the complete works of Shakespeare in three volumes (and not Giants). One volume contains the Tragedies, one the Comedies, and one the Histories and Poems.

Rural Careers Explored

Dunnybrook, by Gladys Hasty Carroll. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

SOMEONE in Dunmore, Penn., or Dunean, Okla., might reasonably ask why he should be expected to take interest in the biography of Dunnybrook, Maine; for it is practically the biography of a place that Gladys Hasty Carroll has written in "Dunnybrook"—a very small place, at that, in southern Maine. The annals, as represented by certain families during a period that gives glimpses of eight generations, with emphasis on the last five, are complete with a map and a genealogical chart. The majority of the persons in the narrative never get any farther from home than "Porchmouth," 14 miles away.

There are several reasons why any American, wherever he may live, can find pleasure and enrichment of his thinking by means of this book, provided he is the kind of person who likes to consider the generations. He may find in it an account of the kind of place from which his ancestors set forth on a trek that may have taken them across the continent. He will surely find in it a record of sound living, honesty, and faith, and a tribute to certain qualities that we all like to think are American, such as common sense, integrity, and independence. For all readers anywhere, it is, besides, a book of good workmanship.

As in her previous work, Mrs. Carroll's scene is in the town of South Berwick, this time in the neighborhood where she grew up and now lives. In a more literal fashion than in her other books, the events are fact rather than fiction, for she tells the life story of her own forebears, especially of Warrens and Hastys.

* * *

Out of the talk of her elders Mrs. Carroll has re-created that ancient Gib Hasty, first Dunnybrook man to fight in the Revolution, who talked with Johnny Marr, and Johnny told his friend Columby Warren, and Columby as an old man told Joe Brown, and Joe Brown, come home to Dunnybrook from all over, told little Gladys Hasty, and she in time has told us. Old Gib told about the first Warren, a Cavalier from Scotland, who took up the Warren Grant and founded the Warren family of "Berrick Town." Warrens, Hastys, Emerys, Neals, Jellisons, Bostons, Chaces, Walkers and those they married from home and from off made Dunnybrook.

There is, to be sure, much dramatization of scenes and characters. Some, like Jane Emery, who married Joe Warren and lived all her life in the cabin he built by the brook and raised her six children in its two rooms and a loft, are filled-out characters. Jane "opened her arms to life and loved it, and so it loved her." She was wise and tender and strong. Another of the same kind was her daughter Liddy, who married lonesome-hearted John Brown, and likewise Liddy's daughter Say (for Sarah) Jane, who married George Hasty. From this line came the author, through her father, Warren, son of Say Jane and George.

* * *

Dunnybrook people were not all cut after the same pattern. Columby Warren never got any farther than his own door rock, but was a wise and comforting person. Johnny Marr went away to get rich, accomplished his purpose, and came back but rarely to find the boy he used to be. Joe Brown went far but came home to stay. Say Jane was so angry when she found the five dollar bill that Mr. Marr left under her tea saucer that she wanted to feed it to the pigs, but her husband said, "Five dollars is five dollars." So they were of all sorts, otherwise Dunnybrook would have been flat and Mrs. Carroll's book dull. It is not that, not even when she merely lists names.

The foundations of the book, as its author thinks of it, are that all Dunnybrook folk helped to make America; that nothing they did is lost as long as they are remembered; that even back to Warren, the Cavalier, they have been memorable by what they said and did and were.

"We are not quick, but we are sure. No hand here is idle, no voice is silent when it should be raised." It is the same feeling that Mrs. Carroll had for her characters and her scene in her first novel, "As the Earth Turns"; but expressed with growing power and, as it happens, in a form that is more fact than fiction.

W. K. R.

The leading book on the Princeton University Press list for spring, 1944, will be "Russia and America," by Foster Rhea Dulles, an account for the general reader of the course of Russian-American relations during the last two centuries. A former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Peking, member of the Paris Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, and editorial writer on the New York Evening Post, he is now a professor of history at Ohio State University.

Speeches and Documents in American History, 1865-1913, selected and edited by Robert Birley, is a new addition to the Oxford World's Classics.

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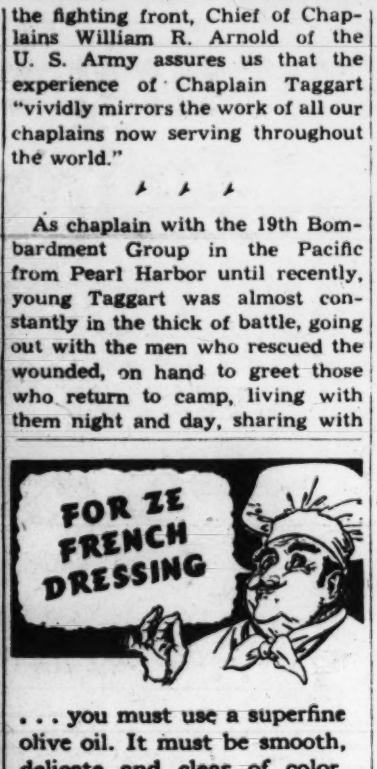

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Smuts, Defender of Empire

Jan Smuts, by F. S. Crafford. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.50.

GENERAL SMUTS'S appearances on the world stage at various times during World Wars I and II have left a widespread but rather undefined impression of a world statesman of first magnitude. In the last war he joined the War Cabinet in London. He devised air defenses for London, set up a priority system for supplies, helped in constructing the League Covenant and in settling the Irish issue, and was commonly regarded as a wise and impartial solver of high imperial problems. Today his rôle appears to be broadening out to pan-democratic dimensions.

It is time that something more precise should be known of this remarkable man, of his environment at home in South Africa and of his achievements in the Dominion that lie back of his extraordinary influence today. The need seems to have been met by a biography in every way worthy of a great world figure. Mr. Crafford is a South African, and he has the advantage of having at his disposal a remarkably complete documentation for every phase of Smuts's career. Moreover, he wins confidence by detaching himself from both British and Boer wings of the Dominion's major controversies.

* * *

Smuts emerges from this well-filled chronicle a great statesman, but it is a greatness in many ways different from that attributed to him in the popular imagination. If he has solved high imperial problems, it is questionable whether he has solved the acute racial and political problems in his home country. He has attacked them with indomitable courage and perseverance and with an energy and decision that has largely forced the Union of South Africa into its present mold. But whether behind this outward political union is a sound union of hearts is not so certain.

Smuts has never had patience with small ideas, small men, or small groups. He is of Dutch pioneer family, but his imagination has always ranged out from this humble, home-loving farm community to the bigness of Cecil Rhodes's imperialistic plans. For a time, when Rhodesism brought on the Boer War, Smuts sided entirely with his own people. But, soon after, he saw the future destiny of South Africa in a united British-Dutch Dominion hitched to the main stream of British imperial progress.

After the war the Transvaal Afrikaners sent Smuts to London to plead for home rule. Smuts got all he asked for. The prestige he won through this expedition he used to the limit to push through his conception of the Union, as Colonial Secretary under the premiership of the easy-going Louis Botha. There are still today weaknesses and antagonisms in this union that 33 years ago was forced through with such vigor. Whether a more prolonged and patient preparation of the ground would have made for more permanent solidarity is open to question.

* * *

But Smuts has been consistent in his methods in the Dominion. He smoothed over the trouble with the Welsh miners at Tonypandy in World War I by setting them to sing Welsh songs, but he settled the labor disputes at the Rand mines with bullets and deportations.

In a world which has suffered almost as much from public inertia as from autocratic power-wielders, it is impossible to say without careful study how far Smuts's forging of the Union in its present shape has been the part of wisdom. Mr. Crafford has given us generously of the source material from which to make that study. One only wishes that space had allowed him to tell us more of the people for whom this Smuts-made state was devised.

H. J. S.

The Siege-Resisting Island of Malta

Malta Epic, by Ian Hay. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company. $3.

BEING PRIMARILY a recital of heroism, "Malta Epic" is inspirational. Moreover, it is the work of no hack writer, but of a master of prose, Ian Hay, whose "The First Hundred Thousand" was so well received at the outbreak of World War I. For these reasons, despite the several other books bearing similar titles, "Malta Epic" should have no difficulty finding a place for itself. This reviewer found it absorbing, not alone for its thrilling details of the plucky island's defense, but for its descriptions of two other great sieges. Inevitably parallels may be drawn between the present and the defense by the Knights of St. John against the Turks and later the capitulation of the French in 1800, after Nelson had smashed Napoleon's fleet at Aboukir Bay.

Officially, Malta is now known as Malta, G. C., the George Cross—civilian equivalent of the Victoria Cross—having been awarded at the climax of the greatest Luftwaffe offensive against the island, in April, 1942.

Malta deserved it. Even the Russian gunners at Cronstadt and Sevastopol paused to salute the stalwart defenders. In one year alone 12,000 tons of bombs had been dropped on this strategic little spot at the crossroads of the Mediterranean. But the defenders had not been idle, having shot down 1,000 planes in the same time against a loss of less than 200.

* * *

Dozens of little stories that seem to have escaped the news dispatches have found their way into the book—about Faith, Hope, and Charity, three obsolete Gladiator planes, which were the island's only air defense at the outset, and the heroism of their crews; of H. M. S. Penelope, a light cruiser, which was so pierced by shells and splinters when caught in drydock that she became known as the "Pepperpot," yet managed to make her way to America for repairs, her holes plugged with wood—hence her later name, Porcupine; of the gallant tanker, Ohio, which made her way to Malta with desperately needed fuel, despite fire and torpedoes.

* * *

The story of the Maltese themselves is an epic. One of the most congested centers of population in the world, Malta normally has 280,000 persons, or more than 2,000 to the square mile. Its miles of caves and catacombs, which sheltered the populace, and the non-combustible character of the buildings saved the islanders from sharing the later fate of the residents of Hamburg and Berlin.

Though the publishers would have given a better picture of the island and its importance had they included a good map, they have helped the reader with a number of revealing photographs.

M. W. B.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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The Book Window

Clausewitz on the Art of Warfare, presented by Col. Joseph I. Greene (Longmans, Green, $1.50), takes down, as the clockmakers say, the mechanism of the classic treatise, "On War," and permits examination of it from within. Chapters that prove the vitality of Clausewitz's theories, formulated back in Napoleonic times, or at any rate that seem to show they hold lessons for today, are those on Offense and Defense and on War and Politics. An introduction by Colonel Greene tends to persuade readers that they are being put in acquaintance by means of the small volume with a prime thinker and authority on strategy and military doctrine.

These Are the Generals, with a foreword by Walter Millis (Knopf, $2.50), assembles 17 brief biographies by nearly as many writers, reviewing the education and military experience of the men who plan American participation in the war or who command U. S. forces in action. The book turns out to be a composite study of qualities rather than a portrayal of persons. For trend and purpose, it argues for the need of "skill and iron courage" in the field and for shrewd administration at home. Among the names: Marshall, MacArthur, Eisenhower, Arnold, Clark, Patton.

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HOMER CROY dipped his finger in printer's ink when he was a mere youth and he has never been able (we don't think he tried very hard) to wash the stain off. He began his career as a "cub" on a country newspaper, became a reporter on city dailies, broke the geographic lines encircling him and made a trip around the world, taking motion pictures. Then he blossomed out as a novelist, writing, among other books, "They Had to See Paris," which became Will Rogers' first talking picture. But he continued his contributions to the press. At heart he was always a humorist.

In a letter accompanying his article on "Croy 1," he said he was not feeling bright the other evening, so he wrote a piece about his automobile license plate. "I'm afraid," he said, "you'll find a bit of humor in it, but a person as experienced as you ought to be able to get it out. The story is all true. I'll let the editor see it (the plate) for a quarter. The license plate shows the year 1942. This is because the State of Arizona kept the old plate, but issued paper stickers which are on the windshield." (Signed)

"Croy, the Man Who Started
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To paraphrase Charles Lamb, I am a whole encyclopedia behind the rest of the world on economics. I cannot tell you now whether or no we are on the way to inflation. I must depend upon the experts. It is their job to study the trends. It is their business to know what accelerates or retards a movement that will ultimately be reflected in your pocketbook and mine. And so we carry the views of an authority on inflation.

PROF. SUMNER H. SLICHTER of Harvard University, who believes that inflation and a disorderly rise in prices after the war is unnecessary, is one of the country's most eminent economists. The public positions he has held include the presidency of the American Economic Association. At present he heads the advisory board of the Committee for Economic Development, a national organization established to help millions of American businessmen plan for quick conversion to a peacetime basis and for full employment.

The mopping up of islands in the Pacific is but a forerunner of the big offensive which, it is believed, is about to extend to Burma. Large-scale preparations have been made. The monsoon season is ended. The Allied forces are poised. What will the attitude of the Burmese be toward the men who are to liberate their territory? It has changed. The Burmese have been disillusioned, according to H. G. QUARITCH WALES, who knows the country firsthand, and who describes the people, the terrain, and the problems.

Big things are in the offing for commerce and travel by air. You can judge from a glance at the dimensions of the new Idlewild Airport, which will be more than six times as large as La Guardia Field, and will probably outrank in size any other airfield in the world. It will cost over $60,000,000. ROBERT M. HALLETT, who writes the story of this gigantic airport, was on the New York staff of the Monitor until quite recently, when he entered the service.

LUCIEN AIGNER, whose stories told in pictures have appeared before in the Magazine Section, this week gives us an insight into "Teen-Age War Workers."

The Mercury is well named. I mean the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. The Japanese find it as difficult to stop publication of that paper as it is to pick up mercury with a fork. They bore down on it in Shanghai. Then it started up in New York. Now it has begun anew in Chungking. RANDALL GOULD, whose articles are familiar to readers of our columns, and who has just come back from China, describes its office as a "ramshackle room in a ramshackle building stuck on the side of a rocky cliff."

To Mr. Gould the triumph of the Mercury in no small measure belongs. W. W. C.

On the Beam . . . . .

Follower of Lincoln

May we be enabled to stand together, one people and one Union. —ANDREW JOHNSON.

Word for Women

Women's organizations are not pressure groups. They want to safeguard the hopes of all our people.—MARGARET HICKEY.

National Mistakes

Nations, like individuals, make mistakes. We must be big enough to acknowledge our mistakes of the past and to correct them.—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Chemical Warfare

Over 1,000 different chemicals are required in producing the materials that go into the construction of a battleship, over 800 in the case of a tank, and about 300 in an airplane. . . . Without the chemical industry there could be no production of synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, smokeless powder, TNT, camouflage paint and plastic parts for equipment.—CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS.

Better Than Bonuses

An equitable tax system that will make new businesses possible will do more to preserve our system of private enterprise than soldiers' bonuses or apple stands. —LEE WIGGINS, President, American Bankers Association.

Word for Price Controls

British experience shows that price control can only be satisfactory when a government gets control of supplies and distribution. . . . The money cost to the Exchequer has been repaid many times over by the stability which subsidies have introduced into the war economy through savings to consumers in living costs.—JOHN G. WINANT.

Another Renaissance

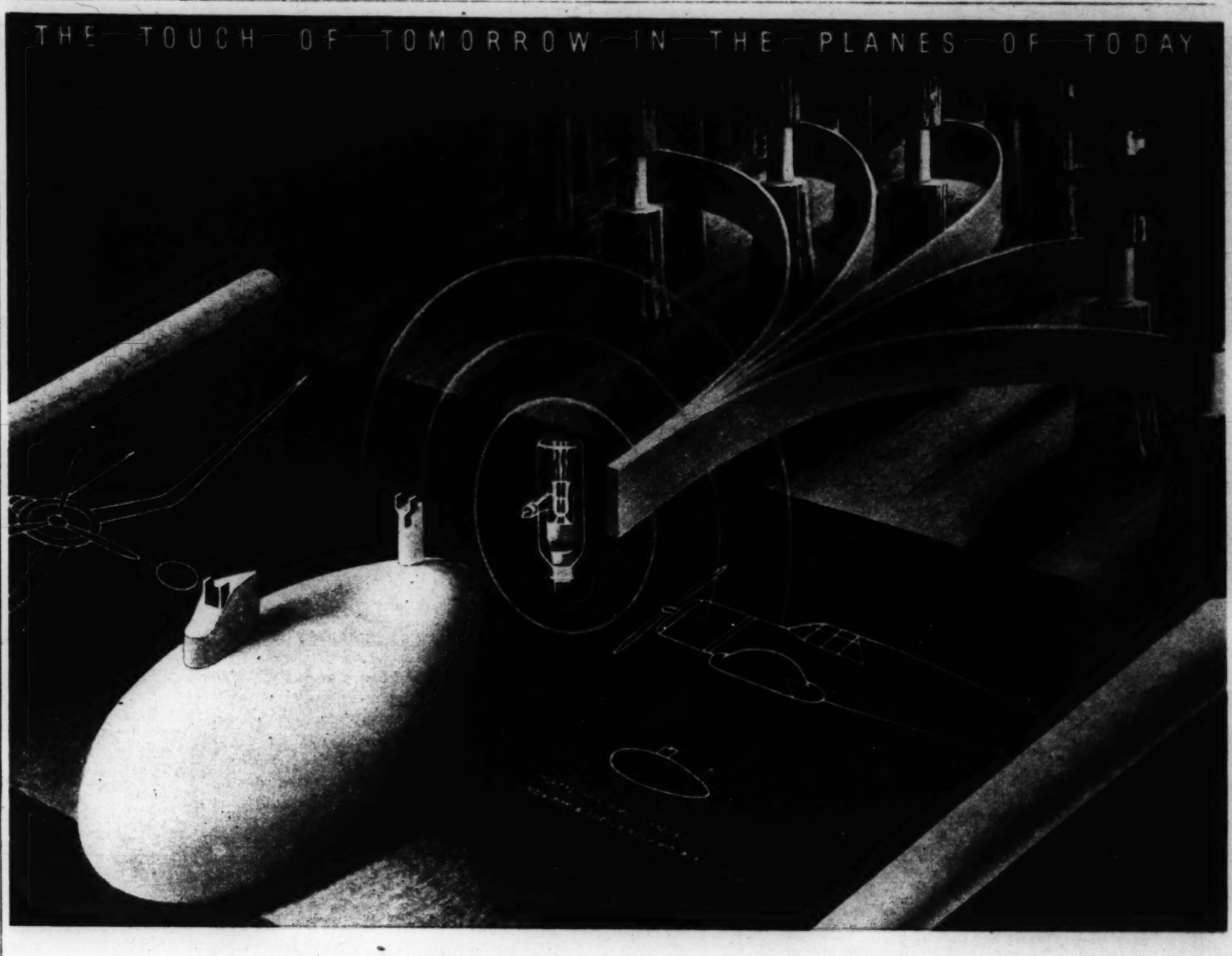
The great majority of the American people understand very well that this war is . . . an end to things known and a beginning of things unknown.—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH.

Today's Teacher

Today's teacher is as much a part of the total war program as the worker on the production line or the man or woman in military service.—HAZEL DAVIS.

American Spirit

Part of American naïvete is a lack of respect for national prejudice; part of it is a willingness to try what has never been done before.—EDWARD WEEKS.



Warbirds Hatch Extra Range from this "Egg"

Today, the skies over targets deep inside the perimeter of Japan's island defenses know the roar of our Navy's fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes.

Carrier-based aircraft, whose range was once comparatively limited, can now strike at the Japs hundreds of miles in advance of Navy task forces, thanks to the egg each plane carries under its belly.

To give our Navy planes this extra range, Fairchild engineers have designed a DURAMOLDED expendable gasoline tank much lighter than its metal counterpart, but holding the same amount of fuel.

When the egg is sucked dry by the plane's hungry engine, the pilot drops it by simply pressing a button, and switches over to his ship's regular tanks.

Built entirely of plywood, it is veneered and shaped by a process known as DURAMOLD. In this process layers of wood, laid cross-grain, are permanently glue-bonded with special resins and moulded under heat and pressure.

DURAMOLD, another milestone in the progress of American aviation, is a striking example of Fairchild's "touch of tomorrow in the planes of today."

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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Ranger Aircraft Engines Division, Farmingdale, L. I. — Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Md. . . . Burlington, N. C. — Duramold Division, New York, N. Y.

Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

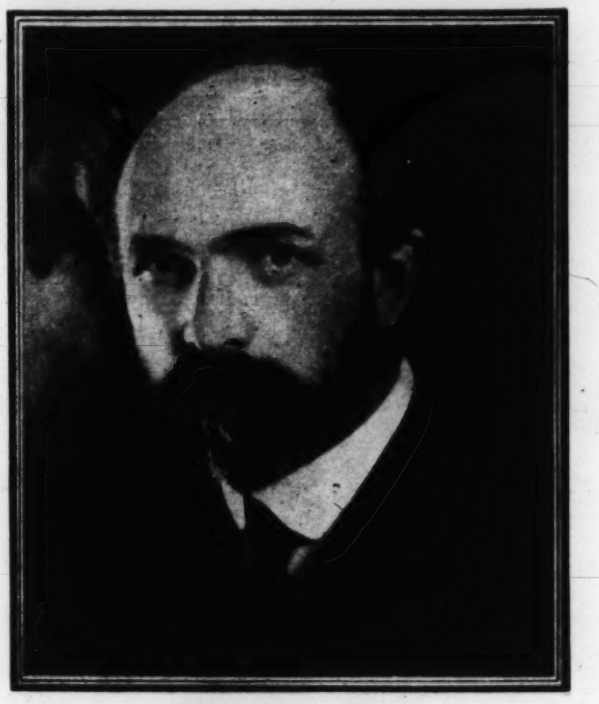
MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "forMIDable," "aveNOO," and "KEWpon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some cannot spell correctly and others cannot punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.



SHERWIN CODY

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises, *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Anyone can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of everyone. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it cannot be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that cannot be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success cannot be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by anyone, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English ever written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

Merely mail the coupon, a letter or postal card for it now. No agent will call. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 671 Searle Building, Rochester 4, N. Y.

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From Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retail, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle Street, Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lula B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 530 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachters, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Has Meant a Great Deal to Her

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the course and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. We who have been out of school for some years must keep pace with the progress of education if we want to continue to fill our niche in life with ease and poise, and your English Course has proved helpful to me in this respect." Mrs. Cora M. Price, 1059 S. Manhattan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.